

Ypsilanti Commercial.

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YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

WHOLE No. 747

THE CONSUMER'S HARVEST. UNLIMITED BARGAINS. NEVER-ENDING ATTRACTIONS.

Desirable styles by the hundreds of thousands dollars worth, to be sold at prices lower than has ever been known in this country.

The reasons we can afford to sell at such fearful low prices is that the entire eastern markets are terrible overstocked, and we are doing such an immense business that we are always in the markets with the ready CASH-CASH to buy up the bargains, while small merchants are generally hard up, and if they were not they could not buy as cheap, as they cannot handle large quantities. Large dealers are the only ones that can take advantage of the terrible sacrifices that are being made.

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BATCHELDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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All work executed by first-class workmen and delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State, and prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

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G. W. LOUGHRIDGE,
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For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

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Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

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PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HAVE YOU GOT

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, or are you Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, MABLEY'S PILLS will fix you anytime, or money refunded. 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by
FRED. F. INGRAM,
Opposite Depot.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PIANOS ORGANS. WAR at SAMSON'S.

On HIGH PRICES in full blast

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Peddlers Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MARSHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

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Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

729 GENERAL AGENT.

New Store. New Goods. New Prices.

—FOR—
Boots and Shoes,
GO TO

MARTIN & BICKFORDS,

13 Huron St.,

Who has just received a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles, in Spring and Summer Goods for

GENTS',

LADIES',

MISSSES',

and CHILDRENS' wear.

Would be pleased to have you call and examine

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before you make your spring purchase. We can save you money by so doing.

We have in stock a splendid line of

HATS AND CAPS

In all of the latest styles. Also Trunks and Valises and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Don't forget the place, 13 Huron St., near Post Office.

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Is the only Cooking Store in the world with the Baking Oven Extending Rearward, and over the rear extension a PORTABLE PLANNED COPPER RESERVOIR. It is manufactured only by SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO.

Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by one enterprising dealer in every place. It is the only Store in the world with a Warming Oven under the Firebox, and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Store ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m6

efficient. For sale by Fred Johnson, Ypsilanti, Mich. Wholesale Agents: Farrand, Williams & Co., Detroit, Mich. T. H. Hinchman & Son, Detroit, Mich. Frederick Stearns, Swift & Dicks, 741-748

Subscribe for the COMMERCIAL, And get the Premium.

RANDALL'S CREAM WASH, removes Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Pimples, and all Blemishes of the Complexion. Makes sallow cheeks clear and blooming, and leaves the skin white and soft as a baby's. Used by most of the prominent ladies of Detroit's best society, all of whom pronounce it thoroughly harmless and efficient. For sale by Fred Johnson, Ypsilanti, Mich.

GET THE PREMIUM!

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, July 7.

BIRTH OF CHRIST OUR LORD.
LUKE 2: 8-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."—Luke 2: 11.

Central Truth.—The Son of God became man.

As to the exact date of this event there is some difference of opinion. The best authorities fix it in the year of Rome 749, near the close of the year.

The scene of this memorable event was the village of Bethlehem in Judea, about five miles south of Jerusalem on the road to Hebron. The name Bethlehem signifies "The house of bread," in allusion perhaps to the fertility of the region. But it is quite appropriate to the fact that He, who was to be the bread of life for a perishing world, made his first appearance there.

Cesar Augustus was at this time Emperor of Rome, which empire embraced nearly the whole known world. Under him Herod the Great reigned in Judea, and the birth of Christ occurred about two years before his death.

The gospel which contains the fullest and most detailed account of the circumstances which attended the birth of Christ, was written by St. Luke (an abbreviation of Lucas), said to have been a native of Antioch, and author also of the "Acts of the Apostles." He was a physician, and is referred to (Col. 4: 14) as "the beloved physician."

The chapter which contains our lesson opens with the statement of an imperial decree, issued by the Emperor Augustus, calling for an enrollment, or a census of the empire. Of course the Jews, as tributaries to Rome, were included in this decree. It was necessary that each family should be enrolled in the chief city of their tribes. Joseph and Mary were living in Galilee, in the town of Nazareth, but as they both belonged to the tribe of Judah and the family of David, they naturally went to Bethlehem. When they reached the town they found it crowded with travelers, that no accommodations could be procured for them in the ordinary inn or caravansary in the place. They were therefore obliged to seek shelter in one of the out-building or stables attached to the inn. Here, amid these humble surroundings, Mary gave birth to a Son.

Humble as was the scene of the Saviour's birth, the event was celebrated by celestial praises, and anthems by choristers. There were shepherds abiding in the fields near by, keeping watch over their flocks during the wintry night. To them an angel appeared, surrounded by a celestial glory, and made to their astonished ears the wonderful announcement: "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord!" They went in haste to Bethlehem. The story was true. Every particular was confirmed; they found the Virgin Mother and her new-born babe, and rejoiced in the confirmation of the glorious story. They proclaimed abroad what they had heard and seen; they first preached the gospel,—"the good tidings of great joy;" and they went back to their flocks—"glorifying and praising God for all the things they had heard and seen as it was told unto them."

Christ was to be the shepherd of his people. He was to lead his people in green pastures and by still waters as a shepherd leads his flock. He was to know them; to call them by name, and lead them; and bring them all, at last, to the fold above. Surely it was fitting that the story of his birth should be first told to the shepherds watching their flocks on the plains of Bethlehem.

Notice the contrasts between the opening record of the Old Testament and the New. The one describes to us the wonderful work of the material creation, the other tells the story of a human birth.

A human being made in the shape of God, and born to an immortal life, is a grander thing than any material orb.

Redemption is greater than creation. The Saviour is grander than the thing saved. The event which occurred in the stable at Bethlehem was a far greater thing than that material creation, over which "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy!"

The Incarnation is the great attractive fact of Christianity.

Macaulay attributes to this great feature of the Christian scheme its wonderful progress among men.

"It was before Deity embodied in a human form, walking among men, partaking of their infirmities, leaning on their bosoms, weeping over their graves, slumbering in a manger, bleeding on a cross, that the prejudices of the Synagogue, and the doubts of the Academy, and the pride of the Portico, and the fancies of the licitor, and the swords of thirty legions were humbled in the dust."—New York Observer.

Letters from E. Samson.

NEW YORK, June 27th, 1878.

EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL.—I leave New York to-day at 10 o'clock for London; from there we go to Paris, from thence to Cologne, then up the Rhine to Coblenz, and so on to Lake Geneva, Switzerland, over the Alps into Italy (among the Lazaroni and Pleas), and in due time we retrace our steps back to Germany, etc. I will send you rambling notes now and then, as fancy dictates and time permits.

I left home in a rain storm at night, and did not have a realizing sense that I had really set my face eastward to old ocean until next morning, when I woke up just in time to see again the foaming cataract of Niagara under the suspension bridge. I haven't crossed that bridge for years without a shudder. I cannot divest myself of the idea that in time some train of cars will take a most fearful plunge into that boiling cauldron of waters, and I continue to speculate upon the probable consequences. Forty rods below the bridge that immense volume of waters is crowded into a space in width less than a stone's throw, and its depth no man can measure. The waters, in their wild playfulness, dash more than twenty feet high—truly a "rush of mighty waters." Did you ever, Mr. Editor, contrast in your own mind the grandeur and sublimity of the falls of Niagara with the skill and magnificence of suspension bridge?—nature and art. I will venture there is nothing superior to it in the Old World.

Well, here I am yet in this Babylon of confusion, noise, and eternal strife. There is no city like New York. Chicago is the

most like it. Broadway is full of people of every age, condition, sex and color. The first time I came to this city and got into Broadway, I thought meeting was just out, and waited a long time for the people to go by. It's slightly different with me now.

Good Lord, deliver me from this eternal roar by day on Broadway. Here is every conceivable thing on wheels, with horses, mules, and two-legged donkeys—sometimes the former the most respectable and intelligent. If a rag vender with hand cart and a dozen cow bells attached, can drive away wharf rats, what about this unearthly racket four rods wide and miles and miles in length?

It's always amusing to one to see scores of old men whose faces are not "good for a drink," sandwiched between two bulletin boards advertising a patent nostrum that some dead-beat or defunct and seedy Alderman of the Tweed stripe is constantly forcing on the market.

Here, again, you will now see the same old apple woman selling sickly bananas; now and then a filthy looking old hag with a scaly headed, sickly looking infant, gotten up for capital, appealing for charity. The sandy-haired old man (worthy of respect) that I saw in former years on Nassau street, crying in a stentorian voice, "Twelve sheets of foolscap paper for four cents," "Twenty-four self-sealing envelopes for four cents," I am told has long since passed in his checks. They say he got rich at it. That's more than I have done with twice the profit.

There is one thing I should protest against surely, if I done business here, and that is these elevated railways. On some streets there are three tracks running parallel, overshadowing the whole street, making the stores dark and dingy, and such a noise you can't think. New York goes in for rapid transit from point to point without delay or interruption.

I want, just here, to say a word for our young men and boys. At the wholesale drug store of Messrs. McKesson & Robbins they employ 187 men and boys from the age of sixteen. A large proportion of them are young men. A young, fine-looking lad was pointed out to me, who is the son of the President of the Elevated Railway, and is reputed a millionaire. He wants his son to thoroughly learn some legitimate business. The young man was putting up a large package of camphor gum when I saw him. Mr. McKesson's oldest son commenced, years ago, washing bottles in the sub-cellar, and went step by step all the way through, and is therefore qualified, and does go to Europe to buy goods for the house. "That's business," I wish I could thoroughly impress it upon our young men to qualify themselves for some useful occupation and then follow it through life.

In passing over the ferries and mingling in the crowds below the Astor House, I am impressed to whisper it to you that I think I never saw so many homely women and bleary-eyed men in the same length of time before. I verily believe there are more good looking women and respectable looking men in Ypsilanti than in all this part of the city. I haven't been up to Fifth Avenue or Madison Square, where Flora McFlimsey has "nothing to wear." I'll tell you all about that when I do Paris.

Well, Mr. Editor, this is only an introduction. I hope to write something of more interest in my next. I am now going to meet our company of a full score or more.

Yours truly,
E. SAMSON.

Mr. Editor.—I have watched your course with reference to the confessed evils in the Reform Club with great satisfaction. I am persuaded that your sole aim is the well-being of the Club, and that you are actuated by a conscientious conviction that a school in billiard and card playing, can only result in injury and damage to the temperance reform, in whose success we all most heartily rejoice. I know from personal observation that you have community with you. Only the baser sort take the other side. With you I think that every candid, reflecting man must be convinced that the influence of these games is very far from reformatory, and I am glad to see the men who have advocated their admission and continuance in the Club Rooms manfully and nobly acknowledge their mistake. I am persuaded that no right-minded parent, at least, would wish his sons to be schooled in these demoralizing resorts, and I am glad to believe that no truly reformed man feels that he needs the aid of cards or billiards to help him to stand up.

A REFORMER.

The DETROIT EVENING NEWS, who are organizing a grand excursion to the White Mountains, Quebec and the sea side, to start from Detroit July 8th, have published an elaborate guide book of the route. It contains maps, illustrations and description of all the places of interest, in the order that they are visited. It has about forty pages of carefully edited matter, and will be found to be interesting reading to any who are thinking of spending their summer away from home. It will be sent free to any applicant by addressing, with stamp, the manager of the excursion, Mr. W. H. Brearley, 65 Shelby street, Detroit, Mich.

For Weakness and General Debility.

North Searsmont, Me., Sept. 9, 1870.

DEAR SIR.—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP in my own family. My wife, for the past ten years, has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and was so well pleased with the result, continued its use until three or four bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than at any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 124½. I have employed physicians, and used a great variety of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the PERUVIAN SYRUP than all the rest together.

My sales on the Syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend and even warrant it to give satisfaction. If you desire, you are at liberty to use this communication as you see fit, as it gives me pleasure to recommend so good an article to suffering humanity.

Yours truly,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ITHIEL PEASE.

COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

A series of petty burglaries have been committed at Jackson.

A convict named Lapp in the State Prison was struck in the head Tuesday by a colored convict named Bayard, with a hammer, and nearly killed. Bayard was from the north woods and both work on a wagon contract.

Tuesday night Samuel Whittaker of Bronson, shot his wife dead, and afterwards killed himself. Domestic troubles were the cause.

The Lenawee Circuit calendar for this term has 26 criminal cases.

Lawyer Severns of Kalamazoo has recently bought 2,400 acres of swamp land in the west part of Clyde, is having it surveyed and going to put some ditches through it and improve it, get it into grass, and go into dairying. *Allegan Journal.*

Thomas Jarmy, who lives near Cheboygan has succeeded in capturing alive six beavers. Two of them are old ones, one or two about 14 months old, and the others young ones.

W. H. Hoyt of East Saginaw, was nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Eighth district.

Vanderbilt having secured control of Central and Chicago and Trunk Huron roads, will shut the Grand Trunk out of Chicago.

Parento, alias Hovey, rope walker, gave an exhibition on a rope stretched from the top of two blocks across the street at Caro, Wednesday. The rope broke and he fell forty feet and was badly injured.

It is probable that the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada railroad will connect with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad this week or next. The point of contact is at Edmore.

S. I. Douglass, son of Dr. Silas H. Douglass, has resigned his position as assistant in the university laboratory. This closes out the Douglass family's official connection with that institution.

A Lexington man was heard to boast of having got his son drunk on three drinks of whisky. The next thing he had to brag of was the arrest of the boy for burglary.

Thursday morning J. M. Turner, acting under Vanderbilt's orders, took possession of the Chicago and Northeastern Railroad, putting on Michigan Central engines and cars. The western bound train from Port Huron was stopped at Flint, but finally allowed to proceed, as it carried the United States mail. The link from Flint to Lansing is 40 miles long, and it is this part which Vanderbilt has secured. The road from Valparaiso to Lansing, and from Flint to Port Huron, is in the hands of receiver Peck. This shows the determination of Vanderbilt to force the Grand Trunk to the wall and prevent it from getting an independent outlet to the West. There are some legal questions to be settled, but the traffic of the road, so far as the public is concerned, will not be disturbed.

Kalamazoo is experimenting with a pavement of tamarack blocks.

The wheat harvest has begun with a prospect of the largest crop in years.

At the Monroe depot a huge cloth steamer is displayed bearing the motto, "Monroe, the home of the Shoo-wae-caemmettes." They are proud of the boys.

Hon. J. W. Purcell, President of the village of Schoolcraft, committed suicide Thursday morning by cutting his throat with a razor in the cellar of his own house. The cause is not known, but it was probably from the loss of his flourishing mill recently by fire. The entire community is in mourning. He had been a prominent business man here for the last 30 years. So far as is known, he was laboring under no financial embarrassment, and was reputed wealthy.

Since the graduation of 16 pupils at the Flint Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, there is an opening for so many more pupils. Application should be made to Willis G. Parker, Flint, principal of the institution.

Charles J. Pailthorpe, of Petoskey, has been appointed United States Commissioner for the Western District.

The members of the Otisco and Grattan Granges delivered 12,000 pounds of wool at the grange warehouse in this village. The wool will be shipped from here direct to Boston, and sold on that market. Each man who wool is in a sack, or sacks, by itself, and the arrangement for selling is such that each lot will be sold on its own merit, without regard to the other. *Belding Telegram.*

The Regents of the University adopted a report involving a reduction of \$10,000 in the salaries of professors. President Angell's salary was reduced \$750, full professors \$300, assistant professors \$200, and assistant professors from \$1,800 to \$1,600; the salaries of instructors from \$1,000 to \$800, while several employees that were receiving only meagre pay had their wages increased.

A resolution was introduced by E. C. Walker, which was unanimously carried, in which a settlement was effected with R. A. Beal, who pays the judgment late rendered against Dr. Rose by transferring to him an undivided one-half interest in the Beal Steere collection in the museum.

William A. Tolchard, of the First National Bank, was elected treasurer and business manager at a salary of \$1,400 a year. Charles N. Jones was made assistant professor of mathematics at a salary of \$1,500.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved.—That while we ratify the new scheme of the faculty of literature, science and art, we consider its action in announcing and publishing so vital a change in the course of study without first obtaining the approval of this board, to be improper and inexcusable.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad is to be sold under decree of foreclosure, within sixty days.

Rarus made 2:14 at the Saginaw races.

There is an epidemic among cattle, particularly cows, in the Saginaw Valley, which is attracting the attention and apprehension of stock growers and farmers by its frequency and fatality. It is a disease of the glands. The head swells, the glands in the throat swell to an enormous size, the eyes protrude and run out and the animal becomes blind.

The forthcoming report of the overseers of the poor made up of statistics gathered from every county in the state and based on official records for the year 1877, shows that the poorhouses contained 6,336 persons, all told, or only 1 in 210 of our population. They also show that during the same year 43,266 persons received temporary relief, or only 1 in 31. This includes many who were relieved two or more times and counted separately, and many whose relief was very trifling. It also includes the noble army of tramps from Canada, who quarter themselves on the good people of Detroit every winter. The people of Michigan as a whole are more prosperous and comfortable than at any period except the 10 years or so of

unnatural activity during and immediately following the rebellion. *Lansing Republican.*

The late Treasurer of Alcona Co., Edward Chappelle, has been found guilty of the embezzlement of \$24,000.

Peter Jones and Wm. Asher have been arrested at Big Rapids for cattle thieving. They are said to be professionals in the business.

Julius Case, of North Lansing, has under cultivation one acre of sunflowers. He expects to obtain from 80 to 100 bushels of seed.

The monument to "the man with the branded hand" is on its way from Boston to Muskegon, all freight charges prepaid by its generous giver, Rev. P. Fisk. The Lenawee County fair is to be held September 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The Allegan County fair will be held September 24, 25, 26 and 27.

In accordance with orders from Washington the land office at Traverse City will be closed July 13, and on July 15 will be removed to Reed City and its business consolidated with the office there.

Chas. Nitz, the father who, with his two sons, was concerned in the recent murder of the negro Thueston, near Ovid, has been convicted in the Shiawassee Circuit and sent to Jackson for life. The trial of the boys is put over to the next term.

By the falling of shelf-rock in Day & Taylor's plaster cave at Grand Rapids, Monday, two Germans were buried beneath many tons of rock. One man, Charles Kultz, was fatally injured and was since died.

Charles Bennet, keeper of G. V. Smith's farm near Coldwater, was fatally gored by a bull he was leading.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Silver City dispatch says that the assault made by Bernard upon the Indians at Curry Creek turns out to be a success. It was a surprise to the savages, about 40 of whom were killed. The soldiers were very cool in the charge. The Indian force present was estimated at 700, but probably was not so large. The Indians retreated to their stronghold in Stein Mountains. It is estimated that the whole force of savage warriors numbers 2,000. One hundred and three camp fires were counted. The Indians will be pursued, and there is every prospect of a protracted campaign. The Stein Mountains will be adapted for defensive operations.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, prominent furniture dealers at 687 and 659 Broadway, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities estimated at \$1,000,000, principally in New York and in Europe.

Harvard beat Yale 11 to 12 lengths in the University boat race.

A Silver City dispatch says that in the recent attack of Bernard's command upon the hostiles the latter had 1,600 warriors. The Indians were not aware of the presence of the soldiers and their stock was unguarded. Bernard addressed his troops in forming them that they were close by the enemy and could whip them. He charged them not to retreat; if they did they would be shot, and they might as well die by shots fired by savages as our men. The soldiers were silent, three times greater than their own. When within 500 yards of the enemy, the order was given to charge. McGregory's company was near by, and they charged also. They fled in dismay, and large numbers of them were killed. An encounter took place between Bearskin, a Bannock chief, and Sergeant Richmond, of McGregory's company, and the sergeant killed him. Between 1 or 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the hostiles were compelled to retreat. They were pursued by Bernard ten miles. Generals Howard and Downey and Miles subsequently arrived on the ground, also Benepre's company.

The public debt statement for June shows an increase in the debt for the month of \$2,149,381, and the following balance in the Treasury: Currency, \$2,653,479; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit on legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$46,755,000; coin, \$197,413, including coin certificates of \$44,367,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$346,681,016.

Two women were shot by their husbands in Chicago on the night of the 1st inst.

Six hundred Mormons, including 500 Scandinavians and 100 English and Welsh, bound for Salt Lake City, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday.

An express messenger's bag containing \$4,000, was stolen on the 1st inst., at Plainville, Ohio.

Nearly 9,000,000 of the new silver dollars have been coined, of which over 7,000,000 are in the Treasury.

At the recent session of Congress a change was made in the laws regulating the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class. The change makes the salaries depend upon the amount of stamps cancelled in each office, not upon the amount sold.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Turkish representatives in the congress appear to be stubborn, not liking one of the propositions submitted.

The task of setting the exact delineation of the new principality has been entrusted to a European commission. The fortress on the Danube and in Bulgaria will be dismantled.

The Queen of Spain died Tuesday night.

A commission has been appointed by the Congress, to draw up a final report, all the important details having been settled. Russia has had to recede from many of her former demands and Turkey has had practically no voice in the Congress.

The British Anti-Slavery Society has presented a memorial to Bismarck to submit to the Congress a declaration that the slave trade be henceforth regarded as piracy, and that slavery shall not be recognized as a legal institution by any State in the Congress. The memorial states that the trade for the supply of Cuba and the Mohammedan countries cause the loss of 500,000 lives annually in East Africa.

The Congress has decided to cede to Russia that portion of Bessarabia which she lost in 1856, extending from the Pruth to the Kilia valley. The Congress also decided to transfer the Dobruja to Roumania. The frontier of the new territory is to be advanced so as to run from the neighborhood of Silistre, without including that town to Mangolia, on the Black Sea. Roumania will thus acquire a fertile tract of country and be established on both banks of the Danube. The Congress has recognized the independence of Roumania and Montenegro. Counts Schouvaloff and Andrassy have arrived at an understanding with regard to the frontiers of Montenegro.

The emperor of Morocco is dead.

With the exception of delinquent subscribers, everything is about a fortnight earlier than usual this year.

LIFE INSURANCE. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

The following are the salient points of part two of Commissioner Row's eighth annual report relating to the life insurance companies doing business in Michigan, December 31, 1877:

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, withdrew from this State on October 8, 1877, and the Globe Mutual Life Insurance of New York, withdrew on October 8, 1877. The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York, was remitted May 4, 1878.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANIES.

The aggregate number of new policies issued in this State during the year ending December 31, 1877, was 3,206, representing insurance to the amount of \$5,624,971. The sum received by the companies as (nominal) premiums during the year was \$1,240,333 14. The amount of losses and claims actually paid to Michigan policy-holders during 1877 was \$469,326 34. The amount of losses actually incurred during the year (representing claims paid, or to be paid) was \$148,965 73.

There has been a gradual decline in number and amount of new policies issued in this State since the year 1871 as by the following:

Year.	No. of Policies.	New policies issued.	
		Number.	Amount.
1871.....	45	10,156	\$17,339,279
1872.....	45	7,392	15,472,575
1873.....	45	7,075	12,164,297
1874.....	37	5,485	10,786,043
1875.....	35	4,685	8,647,459
1876.....	33	3,785	6,906,513
1877.....	27	3,206	5,624,971

The following is a synopsis of the number of companies represented and their premium receipts in Michigan from 1870 to 1877, both inclusive.

Year.	No. of Companies.	Premiums.	
		Number.	Amount.
1870.....	66	\$1,680,577	68
1871.....	66	1,824,975	30
1872.....	66	1,996,492	91
1873.....	44	1,843,206	49
1874.....	37	1,730,337	23
1875.....	35	1,668,397	28
1876.....	33	1,433,326	60
1877.....	27	1,240,333	14

Since and including the year 1871 the record of the amount of policies in force in Michigan at the close of each given year is as follows:

Year.	No. of Policies in Force.	Amount of Insurance in Force.	
		Number.	Amount.
1871.....	23,212	\$59,405,951	
1872.....	29,192	59,641,984	
1873.....	29,421	61,548,167	
1874.....	25,049	54,165,454	
1875.....	25,291	53,460,667	
1876.....	23,514	48,274,551	
1877.....	20,852	42,107,092	

ENTIRE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANIES.

The companies represented in this State during the year 1877 received from their entire business an income amounting to \$82,198,896 57 from the following sources, viz:

Premiums,	\$59,881,052 73
Interest,	122,189,974 65
Other sources,	138,693 19
Total,	\$82,198,896 57

The disbursements for the same period were for:

Losses and claims,	\$24,713,333 20
Dividends and other disbursements to policy-holders,	32,758,612 43
Dividends to stockholders,	413,049 47
Management expenses,	12,450,222 77
Total disbursements,	\$70,335,517 87

The comparative standing of the companies reporting to this department, as to net accumulations, December 31, 1877, is shown in a

BALANCE SHEET OF LEDGER ASSETS.

From which the following grand aggregates were taken:

Balance of net assets, Dec. 31, 1876.....	\$35,457,194 90
Add income of 1877.....	46,741,697 67
Total.....	\$82,198,896 57
Deduct disbursements of 1877.....	70,335,517 87
Balance net assets Dec. 31, 1877.....	\$11,863,378 70

The total admitted assets of the companies are \$380,158,642.98, and the companies have an actual cash surplus as regards the policy-holders, over and above contingent and actual liabilities, of \$56,598,767.68. The Commissioner reports that during the year he personally examined the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, and National Life Insurance Company of the United States, at Chicago, and found each to be fully solvent and able to meet all the requirements of the laws of this State. Satisfactory certificates of examination are also reported from the Berkshire and Massachusetts, of Massachusetts; the Equitable, Mutual, New York, Manhattan, United States and Washington, of New York; the Northwestern, of Wisconsin; the National, of Vermont; the Penn., of Pennsylvania; and the Union Mutual, of Maine.

Truth is not to be decided merely by majorities, but after all, majorities have some significance. It is often asserted by the opponents of Christianity that it has had a fair trial and has failed to convert the world. Buddhism and Mohammedanism are said to be quite as strong numerically, and to be of quite as missionary a spirit as Christianity. Prof. A. J. Schem gives the following as the most accurate figures attainable:

Total population of the earth, 1,396,752,000	
Under Christian governments, 685,459,411	
Under non-Christian governments.....	711,333,589

Areas.

Total area of the earth, square miles,	51,062,470
Area of Christian governments, 32,419,915	
Area of non-Christian lands, 18,642,555	

In other words, nearly half the people of the world and nearly two-thirds of its area are nominally Christian. If Christianity is a failure, it is a failure on a pretty large scale at any rate. And as its area is increasing every year, before it becomes a total failure we may expect it to cover literally the whole earth.

He was an entire stranger to the girls present, and the boys were mean and would not introduce him. He finally plucked up courage, and stepping up to a young lady requested the pleasure of her company for the next dance. She looked at him in surprise, and informed him that she had not the pleasure of his acquaintance. "Well," remarked Czernowin, "you don't take any more chances than I do."

A drowsy clown has been discovered so astonishingly active that he can tumble to his own jokes.

"Gail Hamilton—Mr. Schurz" was the heading over Gail's last article in the New York Tribune. The Buffalo Express tenders its congratulations.

THE FARM. The Time to cut Grain.

The appearance of the stubble fields after harvest shows very clearly that there is much waste by the shelling of overripe grain. A much larger portion of the crop is lost in this way than suspected. Ten per cent. would not be too high an estimate of this loss, as regards the oat and buckwheat crops, and five per cent. in wheat, rye, and barley. In the aggregate the whole loss will reach without doubt to 40,000,000 of bushels yearly. Perhaps some loss in oats and buckwheat cannot be avoided, but with the other crops the whole harvest might be secured without any loss; and, in addition, an increase in the value might be secured if the grain should be cut before full ripening. It is now more than 20 years since Cuthbert W. Johnson, an English farmer and agricultural writer, made some experiments by which it was proved that wheat, cut in its first stage of ripening, possessed a higher value for flour and bread, as well as a greater weight per measured bushel, than that cut when fully ripe. In addition, the straw was found to be more valuable for fodder. During the last process of ripening a portion of the nutritive matter is changed into husk and woody fibre, the bran is thicker and heavier, and the kernel shrinks in bulk and density. The first stage of ripening is the change from what we know as "the milk" into a softish solid granular matter. When this is complete the kernel can be crushed between the finger-nails into a dry floury substance, and has not reached the hard, almost flinty texture, which marks the fully-ripened grain. The straw in this early stage still retains some greenness, and has not yet become dry and brittle. This is the best point for harvesting. There is then the least loss by shelling of the grain; the grain is in the best condition, it cures plump, of a good color, with a thin bran, and a kernel rich in starch. The straw is not broken down, and the labor of harvesting is lighter than at any other time. The final process of ripening, which is simply the ascent of whatever sap may be yet contained in the stalk into the grain, and its elaboration into starch, gluten, and mineral matter, or the full development of the elements of perfect grain is carried on in the shocks, in which the grain is protected from the sun's heat and the wind. The loss by evaporation is therefore prevented, and the weight and quality of the grain is preserved. It is important that every item of economy in the saving of the fruits of our labor should be studied, and this is in reality no trifling one.

All Farmers Should Breed Stock.

No farmer whose land will grow corn and grass can expect remunerative returns unless he breeds meat-producing stock. In every grass and grain producing district, in all parts of America, may be found examples of well-to-do and thriving farmers whose practice illustrates the truth of this observation. In all our acquaintance among farmers, in different parts of the country, we do not now recall a single instance in which a man of reasonable intelligence, whose habit had been to breed the stock handled on the farm, had failed to make his business remunerative.

It is not the purpose of this article to urge farmers to keep more stock, but to show that, as a general rule, it is more profitable to breed the stock that we handle than to purchase it. To illustrate our point, we mention that during the past winter we endeavored to purchase some well-bred and well-kept yearling steers, knowing that there was more profit in them than in animals of greater ages. But to get such as we wanted we were obliged to pay as high as \$45 per head for steers of from 16 to 18 months old. It is quite clear that at these prices they paid the breeder a handsome profit; indeed we do not know of anything a man can do with the products of his farm that would yield more satisfactory returns with so little outlay and so little risk. And yet these steers, we anticipated, will yield us a better profit for, say 10 months' keep, than cattle of the same weights a year older (of fair quality, but not so well bred) that were offered us for less money. We suppose that these young well-bred steers will give more pounds in a given length of time than the older and lower-bred ones, and sell for more money per hundred when ready for market.

The same observations will apply to pigs. Even at the low rates of the last few months, a well-bred pig, at say three or four months old, will sell for more money than it will cost to rear it. And when we have a good calf or pig that is "of our own raising," we know just what it is, and what it will do. Stock at home will go on much better than stock we "pick up" in a dozen different places and mix together. In such cases it takes some time for the strangers to become acquainted, and to settle down to the contented condition for rapid and kindly fattening.

Besides these considerations, we must observe that the tendency of prices for young stock, as compared with the matured, has been rapidly advancing, and it is not yet time to be so high that it will not pay the grazier and the feeder to purchase it.

We have observed this season that good well-bred steer calves and yearlings have been picked up as never before, and at better prices, notwithstanding the comparatively low quotations of the beef markets.

Farmers who keep sheep usually breed them; and the business, under favorable conditions, is generally found to be remunerative. Where the land is not too dear, wool growing has proved remunerative; and upon high-priced, rich lands convenient to large cities, the breeding and feeding of the British mutton breeds has been a paying business.

As to horses, we think that for the work of the farm, good mares may be used more profitably than geldings, as they rear a foal every year, without interfering materially with their work. But here, more than any other department of stock breeding, we must be careful in the selection of breeding stock. In breeding steers or pigs, we want proper size, form and quality, but in breeding horses we must have

in addition stamina, action and endurance. No mare in regard to which there is the slightest suspicion of unsoundness or weakness of constitution should be thought of for a breeder. Here too, as with cattle, pigs and sheep; there is more accurate discrimination made every year between the good and the indifferent; and for this reason a breeding mare of good form and size, with sound constitution and endurance, and properly bred, is worth a great deal more money than a gelding of the same excellence; and we are very confident that our farmers will find it to their profit to use such mares and breed from them. *National Live Stock Journal.*

The Appropriation Bills.

The following statement of the appropriations made at the present session of Congress is taken from the analysis made by Mr. Atkins, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations:

Legislative, executive and judicial,	\$15,030,781 31
Military Academy,	282,805 00
Army,	25,283,186 00
Navy,	14,152,003 70
Indian,	4,721,275 70
Pension,	29,371,574 00
Postoffice,	33,256,373 00
Consular and diplomatic,	1,070,135 00
Sundry civil,	24,750,100 00
Fortifications,	275,000 00
River and harbor,	8,307,000 00
Miscellaneous,	1,572,659 50
Total	\$158,373,493 27

Compared with the appropriations of the last session there is a decrease of \$420,000 in legislative appropriations, of \$4,000 for Military Academy, of \$29,000 for army, of \$108,000 for Indians, of \$321,000 for postal service, and of \$68,000 in consular and diplomatic appropriations. There has been an increase of \$611,000 in naval appropriations, of \$338,000 in pension appropriations, of \$310,000 in miscellaneous appropriations of \$2,100,000 in sundry civil expenses, aside from the \$5,500,000 appropriation for the payment of the fishery award, and of \$8,307,000 in the river and harbor appropriation, there having been none for that purpose last year. The department estimates for all bills amounted to \$176,226,348 20, so that there has been a reduction from the estimates of about \$18,000,000. Of the total amount appropriated for postal expenses, \$33,256,373, only a fraction more than 4,000,000 will come directly from the treasury, the remaining \$29,000,000 coming from the postal revenues. Deducting this sum of \$29,000,000 from the total appropriations, it appears that a total of about \$129,000,000 has been absolutely appropriated from the treasury for expenses for the ensuing year, or deducting the fishery award, something less than \$124,000,000.

In addition to the appropriations named there was likewise appropriations for deficiencies for the current and preceding fiscal year \$1,362,013 02. This is a large deficiency bill, but a considerable portion of it was due to making good obligations incurred during the maladministration of the Navy Department under Robeson. The deficiencies, properly chargeable to the smallness of the appropriations of the last House, are much smaller than the grand total. The appropriations under this head will be in a great part, if not wholly, paid before the close of the current fiscal year, and in the annual statement of the treasury will be charged in this year's expenditures.

The "permanent appropriations" for the ensuing year will require about \$105,000,000, and the expenses, under authority of Congress at this session, about \$129,000,000, making a total probable expenditure for this year, aside from deficiencies, of \$234,000,000, or \$34,000,000 less than the probable revenue, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Miscegenation Facts.

The child of colored parents of different tints, such as quadroon and mulatto, or mulatto and black, will be nearer the tint of the darker parent. If both parents are of the same color, the child will be a shade darker, and, singularly enough, the second child will be darker than the first, the third darker than the second, and so on to the last. In other words a colored community, if left to itself, is fatedly destined to return to the original African black after a limited number of generations. Thus, while each new alliance with an individual of pure Caucasian blood brings the negro a step nearer to the white standard, the reverse is the case the moment the Caucasian element is withheld, and the color retrogrades from light to dark.

A curious proof of this is found in observations made during some time in one of the islands. A mulatto woman had a female child by a white man; this young girl gave birth to a quadroon by a white father and this recrossing with the white race was kept up for six generations. An identical process of recrossing had been simultaneously noticed in another plantation. The children resulting from the seventh crossing in both of these families were of remarkable physical beauty; they had blonde hair; their complexion was of such transparent fairness that they might have been taken for Albinos, but for the vigor and gracefulness of their limbs and their brilliant intellect. The most experienced eye could not have detected in them the slightest indication of their African origin. They intermarried, and their children were dark-complexioned, and the children of their children are very dark mulattoes.

This inexorable law of nature is given as one of the principal reasons why the Creoles refuse to intermarry with families who have the faintest tinge of negro blood in their veins, though their skin may be as fair as that of Europeans. The Creoles wish their posterity to remain what they themselves are—whites.—*M. Victor Maignan's "Aux Antilles."*

An old darkey was endeavoring to explain his unfortunate condition, "you see," remarked Sambo, "it was in this way as far as I can remember: Fust my fadder died, den my mudder married agin; and den my mudder died, den my fadder married agin; and somehow I doesn't seem to have no parents at all nor no home, nor

To Our Patrons,
And all others interested in buying
**LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES,**

The Temperance Conventions.

The Red Ribbon Convention met at Detroit Opera House Thursday morning pursuant to call. It was a large body when called to order, by J. W. Smith, Pres't of the Detroit Club, and during the day its numbers were increased until it became, including delegates and visitors the largest body of the kind ever convened in the state.

A temporary organization was effected, the list of delegates was reported, and Rob't E. Frazer of Ann Arbor was made permanent President. On taking the chair Mr. Frazer said:

He claimed for Red Ribbon men the utmost freedom of thought and speech, and declared that he should continue to uphold the Reynolds platform—no politics, no religious opinions in the club. It was the work of the Reform clubs to save men from drunkards' graves, not to talk politics. In a Democratic convention men were not allowed to make Republican speeches. He thought that a temperance convention should claim and maintain that its deliberations should be confined to the subject of temperance. He was sorry to say that there were some men who were from the red ribbon who did not hold the bottle. He felt that every member owed a duty to the organization that he would not be obeying if he allowed discussion on subjects other than temperance to break it up. He declined political discussions or affiliations. He said that this organization had great influence upon the political parties, because it made sober voters, and in this manner the politics of the country were being purified. If the reform movement succeeded there would be no more dragging of voters to the polls by the man who held the bottle. The nation would be a nation of sober freemen. He did not care how any member voted; it was none of his business. He knew how he should vote himself, and it was no business of this convention. In the conclusion the speaker urged that there should be no acrimonious fighting against the men who are saving drunkards and leave the saloon-keepers to take care of themselves.

The secretary read a communication from the Big Rapids club, enclosing the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the Big Rapids Reform Club Temperance Society, that we earnestly deprecate any action on the part of the temperance convention about to assemble in Detroit on the 27th inst., which shall change the Reynolds non-sectarian, non-political basis."

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions at this point retired, and during their absence J. C. Bontecou of Jackson addressed the convention. He said that for a year and two months he had been attending Red Ribbon meetings along the banks of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri. He said that he represented 130,000 Red Ribbon men in the west who believed exactly as their Michigan brethren did; that is, in non-sectarian, non-political temperance. He was glad to say that on his return he found the men who joined the club a year ago in Jackson more steadfast than ever in the temperance warfare.

John R. Clark, of Tecumseh, spoke briefly advocating the non-political platform. So long as the convention attended to the great subject of total abstinence, he would say yea and amen, but no man must assail his political beliefs.

The president read a communication from the Women's Christian Union of Detroit, sending greetings. The communication was received with the thanks of the convention.

Other speeches were made, giving accounts of the progress of the work in the speakers' localities.

The convention then adjourned until 8 p. m., the delegates being invited to a short ride on the River.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8 o'clock the evening's exercises began with a pot pourri arranged by II. Trovatore, rendered by the Detroit Opera House orchestra, after which Mrs. Gier gave a vocal solo "Sing on, Oh Sing on," in a very charming manner. The regular business of the convention was then opened by prayer by the Rev. Wm. Stephenson.

The Committee on resolutions was not yet ready to report, and was given till the morning.

J. W. Fitzmaurice being loudly called for advanced to the front of the stage and spoke briefly:

He said that he felt he could say without egotism that the calling together of this convention was largely due to his personal efforts. It was one of the happiest moments of his life to stand in the midst of this convention and address so large a body of reformed men. He felt that if all could not agree they could agree to disagree on nonessentials, and stick to the main question of total abstinence. The great mistake of the past had been that the Red Ribbon men had stopped at the very threshold of the work. Much had been accomplished, there was a great deal more to do. He urged such a perfection of organization that the clubs of the State should work together as one man.

Prof. Apel next gave a piano solo which was followed by a speech by Jerome Murray, of Toledo, who said that he attended the other convention this afternoon and listened to some very earnest and zealous speeches. But through it all he felt a lack of the kindly sympathy that pervaded the meetings of reformed men, and so he came back. He referred to the 11 years during which the State has a prohibition law upon its statute books, and said that he had been told that temperance was never so ripe as it was then. What was needed to save the drunkard was human kindness and human love; it could not be done by passing laws.

Paul Eaton, president of the Centreville club, being called for arose and said that he was one of those who could heartily and earnestly testify to the power of the reform movement. He had been for years what people called a common drunkard. Since he reformed he had seen such changes in his own home, experienced such joys in the sacred fire of God, the brotherhood of men. It gave us also a common country, for it lifts us far above the dust and mire of mere party politics, and inspires within us the purest patriotism for a land whose free institutions and high opportunities have no parallel elsewhere among the nations.

It starts within our hearts a tender sympathy with those who yet walk in the freedom of an enslaving appetite, and bids us help break the chain and set the prisoners free. It guides our feet to the dark places of life where weeping women and cowering children sit casting, still casting, the flowers of their love into the sepulchre for men who have long forfeited wife and forgotten children and shows us how to lift

been two conventions, but he hoped they would adourn as one. There had been nothing said or done at the other convention which any Red Ribbon man could object to. He asked for a committee of three to confer together for the purpose of arranging for a general mass convention. Not one in which the two different sets of officers would come in conflict, but a regular temperance love feast.

President Frazer spoke earnestly for a few minutes, urging that the proposition be accepted, and on motion of Mr. McBride, of Grand Haven, a committee, consisting of himself, R. E. Phinney of Monroe, and the Rev. Dr. S. Haskell, of Ann Arbor, was appointed to consider the proposition for a general convention.

The musical programme was then resumed, and Mrs. Dr. Saunders gave the familiar vocal waltz, "When 'Tis Moonlight." The song was so well received that Mrs. Saunders was obliged to favor the audience with another.

After the opening exercises and a vote to admit additional delegates, the committee on resolutions submitted its report as follows:

Resolved, By the representatives of the Red Ribbon clubs of Michigan, in convention assembled:

1. That we greatly rejoice in the results of our work in our State in the last eighteen months; and in view of their magnitude and permanence, we believe that the principles of action embodied in our solemn pledge of total abstinence, in the constant wearing of our badge, and the simple constitution of our clubs, are those that are best adapted in the future, as they have been in the past, to promote the welfare of our cause.

2. That while we recognize the right and duty of every member of our club to work with all earnestness for the welfare of society, through such other organizations as he may be connected with, we deprecate, as Red Ribbonmen, any departure from the principles and modes of action already established amongst us.

3. That in view of the liberal and practical platform on which we stand, and the great success that has crowned our efforts, we earnestly call upon all the friends of temperance and humanity throughout our State to associate themselves actively with us by signing our pledge, wearing our badge, and sharing in our councils, and we believe that such a union of all the friends of temperance will be rescued from all the terrible evils and dangers of intemperance.

4. That while we desire the most perfect harmony and co-operation between our various clubs, we do not deem it necessary nor advisable to attempt their organic union throughout the State. In order to obtain reliable information concerning our work, we recommend the election of a State Central Secretary, whose duty it shall be to collect the statistics of the clubs of the State and present them in proper form to the annual convention. He may also enter into correspondence with clubs and with speakers, so as to facilitate their mutual acquaintance. Such Secretary shall be authorized to prepare a form of report to be made by the clubs and transmit it to them with such matter of importance as may come before him, and the club of which he may be a member shall be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to defray the expenses actually incurred in the discharge of these duties.

5. That we recommend to all our clubs to arrange and carry out their work in their respective fields as to show conclusively that we are not opponents nor rivals of any other good work or workers, but it is our highest aim to co-operate with all who work for their own good and the good of the world in which we live.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the assistance given us by the good women of Michigan, especially in their temperance organizations, and we call upon all our sisters, for their own welfare as well as for our good, to render all possible assistance, social, moral and material to the temperance work for men and women alike.

7. That we recommend that when this convention adjourn it shall be to meet, at such place as may be determined upon in this convention, upon the second Wednesday of June, 1879, upon the same basis of representation as specified in the call for the convention of 1878.

The report was accepted and the second and forth sections especially being received with continued applause and the sixth being adopted by a standing vote. There was a lively debate on the adoption of the fourth resolution which Mr. Fitzmaurice, of East Saginaw, desired to modify so as to have a central organization and lecture bureau, but he seemed to stand almost alone, and the resolution as prepared by the committee was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

After the adoption of the resolutions as a whole, the "Battle Hymn" was sung by the convention.

D. Bethune Duffield, from the Committee on resolutions, then read the following address of the convention to the Red Ribbon Clubs of the State:

The First Red Ribbon State Convention, representing a large number of the Reform Clubs of the State of Michigan,

GREETING:

The convention of Red Ribbon delegates, after exchanging views and fraternal courtesies with one another, resolved by a short address to extend their friendly greetings into every Reform Club in the State of Michigan, saying, God bless and God speed you all in the noble work of reform; saying further that we have found the pledge and the platform of the Reynolds organization to be sound in principle and a success in practice, and a success in practice, and we have therefore resolved to live and work by it in the future, even more earnestly than in the past. We have "proved" it, and finding it "good" we shall hold fast to it in its simplicity, and shall continue to build on it as upon a rock. It is full of harmony and brotherly love—for among our delegates are found men of all creeds, all politics, all professions and avocations. The laboring man and mechanic, the physician, the lawyer and the divine, the farmer around our rough hewn altar of Reform, drop all titles, all distinctions, and are springing hands with one another endeavoring practically to carry out into life that golden rule which gives us a creed that is above all other creeds, proclaiming broadly to the world the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of men. It gives us also a common country, for it lifts us far above the dust and mire of mere party politics, and inspires within us the purest patriotism for a land whose free institutions and high opportunities have no parallel elsewhere among the nations.

It starts within our hearts a tender sympathy with those who yet walk in the freedom of an enslaving appetite, and bids us help break the chain and set the prisoners free. It guides our feet to the dark places of life where weeping women and cowering children sit casting, still casting, the flowers of their love into the sepulchre for men who have long forfeited wife and forgotten children and shows us how to lift

and lead all such back from the opened grave to hope, to duty and to home. All these inspirations flow from the rock struck by the rod of the Red Ribbon reformers. They impart and spread through our lives new philanthropic efforts, new experiences, new social joys. They are valuable therefore to us, to our neighbors, and fellow-sinners, and should be cherished, not flung away, but preserved, "for our own good and the good of the world in which we live." They should be saved for the future; to strengthen in the hour of weakness, encourage in time of despondency, and through the hours of darkness to whisper to still struggling souls, those high-born watchwords of our creed, "be good to yourself" and "dare to do right."

We of this convention do not hesitate, therefore, to repeat yet again to you our Red Ribbon associates, throughout the State and elsewhere, as our deliberate convictions—so that they may go forth as a declaration of sentiment, and as a pledge of action, and as a challenge to all who are engaged in the work of temperance reform, with all kindred associations—with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Temperance Work, the Children's societies, and with all ministers, priests and people of every religious denomination, who by precept and example are engaged in this cause—we do, nevertheless, emphatically declare and affirm that the principles of the Red Ribbon organization as found and expressed in the Reynolds' constitution and by-laws, are the most effective, and have been demonstrated to be the most successful of any hitherto employed in our State. We therefore urge upon all clubs the faithful maintenance of their existing organizations, and the persistent continuance of the work of reform on this basis by the friends of temperance through all the settled portions of Michigan.

We desire also to say that we are opposed to the expediency of making our faith and our platform on which to rear a new and distinct political party; because

1. It is opposed to an express constitutional provision of our organization, and to do so would necessarily involve us in an inconsistency of position that would be fatal.

2. It is not in our judgment political wisdom to do so; if it was, then with as good propriety might all the religious denominations of the land originate and press upon the public their several sectarian political parties. They are all associations for the reformation and improvement of society; but the general welfare of the land would be advanced by letting loose into the field of action "The Methodist party," "The Baptist party," "The Roman Catholic party," "The Presbyterian party," "The Episcopal party," and then the colored Baptist and colored Methodist through the whole round of the denominations. Yet they, with quite as much consistency as we, might just as well venture upon the ballot to experiment. In our judgment the ballot is too valuable a trust to be thus thrown away. And while exercising our individual preferences, if within the sphere of our own party organizations we cannot compel the political plotters and managers of existing parties to put in nomination a man whose name and whose principles are on the side and in support of that which, in our judgment, seeks for the peace and happiness of the State, we can at least do much to prevent the nomination and election of those who are the avowed opponents of the principles of reform. This is our personal privilege, and every man can do so. So to do, would be at once to dissolve and destroy Red Ribbonism as an element of reform and a wholesome movement for the elevation and improvement of men. We can not afford the sacrifice—we will not permit our bark therefore on any such seas.

This convention has expressed itself opposed to any movement of State organization than simply the appointment of an executive officer to be known as the State Central Corresponding Secretary. His duties have been defined by this convention to be the gathering of the statistics of the different reform clubs of the State, the keeping of a bureau of correspondence, and every man can do so. So to do, would be at once to dissolve and destroy Red Ribbonism as an element of reform and a wholesome movement for the elevation and improvement of men. We can not afford the sacrifice—we will not permit our bark therefore on any such seas.

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An elaborate order of business was adopted. The Committee on resolutions not being prepared to report, the time was taken with general discussion with reference to the condition and prospects of the temperance cause in different parts of the State. H. M. Look reported in an encouraging manner for Pontiac. There is a healthy public sentiment in behalf of temperance. There is not so much or so wild enthusiasm as at one time, but there is a deep settled and earnest feeling, which betokens good for the temperance cause. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the people of the church have done good work.

Mr. Roddy, of Albion gave a highly encouraging report from his town. The people there are wide awake, and have settled down to the temperance work as a regular thing, as they have to church and Sunday School work. The results are highly encouraging.

The Rev. Dr. Fuller of Detroit, said he considered himself the oldest temperance man in the convention. As long ago as 1837 he made a speech in New Hampshire in favor of legal prohibition. Since that day he had firmly believed in it. The saloons should be closed by law and men who sell liquor should be punished, in his opinion, by hanging. He was a believer in capital punishment, and believed liquor sellers the worst men morally and every other way in the community. They will steal, rob and murder, and the law should take them in hand and deal with them severely.

A lengthy series of resolutions was reported by the committee, and adopted without opposition.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 8:30 p. m. The Rev. C. C. Foote, of Detroit offered prayer, and the Marcellaise was sung by Homer Warren.

The Rev. Mr. Whitmore moved the appointment of a committee of three to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Red Ribbon convention, to arrange for a joint meeting. He advocated the closing up of the existing breach and the fusing of the two conventions into one.

This led to a sharp discussion but it was finally carried and the committee appointed. The convention then proceeded to the evening's programme, and the Hon. Henry M. Look, of Pontiac, spoke briefly, arguing that the temperance reform could not be separated from religion.

1. The inducing of all persons to wholly abstain from the drinking of intoxicating beverages.

2. The inducing of all persons to abstain from the selling of intoxicating beverages.

Resolved, That it is the special aim and policy of the Reform Club movement to induce the abstinence from drinking and to aid the building up of temperance and virtuous character. And we earnestly commend the adherence of the clubs to this aim, in methods essentially the same as have characterized their work.

Resolved, That in joining the Reform Club in this aim and policy each individual reserves the right to labor personally as in other organizations old or new, as he deems wise, for the restriction or suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks; the temperance citizen being left without annoyance to his own conscience and judgment in respect to his political views and duties.

Resolved, That, inspired by the new and grand success which is attending the multiplied efforts to remove the enormous evils which flow from strong drink, we raise our thankful and victorious cheer and move forward as one mighty host in the glorious fight.

The report was unanimously adopted. The convention took a ride on the river in the afternoon, and in the evening a grand reunion and temperance love feast was held, the time being occupied with speeches, music, etc.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

At Whitney's Opera House the meeting was called to order shortly after 11:30 by J. W. Kernott, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who briefly stated the circumstances under which the convention originated, and the split between the temperance representatives in Detroit, resulting in the holding of a double-headed convention. He then read the call for the convention.

The audience next joined with Homer Warren in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' name," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Fiske, of Albion.

On motion of C. R. Mabley, J. B. H. Bratshaw, of Detroit, was chosen temporary chairman. On assuming the duties of the position Mr. Bratshaw spoke briefly, saying this convention and its managers had no quarrel with any one. They simply believed in free speech. They advocated no set of opinions and sought to enforce none upon any one else. Each man in this convention speaks for himself and for one else. There ought to be the fullest discussion of the temperance cause in all its phases. We cannot all agree upon all points, but we should be willing to listen to those with whom we do not fully agree. They may have something to say that will be of value to us. Prejudice should be wiped out.

He discussed the political aspect of the temperance question and took the ground that so long as liquor dealers support those pledged to further their interests temperance people ought to do the same thing. There are some who profess to fear the introduction of religion into temperance. But what harm can religion do the temperance cause? Vice is what we are trying to crush, and we should be ready to call to our aid every means to further the object sought, whether it be religion or party politics.

A permanent organization was effected of which Isaac W. McKeever of Adrian was President.

On taking the chair, Prof. McKeever said it seemed to him that a crisis in the temperance cause has arrived. The time in the past had been spent in caring for the wounded—looking after those who had suffered from the effects of intemperance. Now we must adopt new tactics. The only thing that will fully meet the requirements of the case is legal prohibition and the shutting up of all the saloons by the strong arm of law. Some few individuals may be saved by moral suasion, but prohibition is the only thing that can save the people and the nation.

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Mrs. Parcher then sang a solo; after which the Rev. C. O. Brown, of Rochester, further discussed the relations of religion to temperance reform.

Mr. Dickie, from the committee to wait on the other convention, reported that his propositions for a union meeting had been received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Tanetta then sang a temperance song; after which Mr. Whitmore, from the committee to visit the other convention, made a further report that a committee had been appointed by the Red ribbon convention to cooperate in a joint meeting.

The convention adjourned for the evening with the singing of the Doxology.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

HEAD-NOTES OF CASES DECIDED AT THE JUNE TERM, 1878.

Prepared for the Lansing Republican, by H. A. Chaney, Reporter.

ACCOMPLICES' TESTIMONY—COERCION OF WIFE.

People vs. Wright.—An accomplice, whether or not he is joined in the same indictment with the prisoner or has already been convicted, is a competent witness for the prosecution, provided he is not tried at the same time.

Where a wife, participating with her husband in a robbery, throttled the victim and told him to keep still, while her husband and a confederate rifled his pockets, the jury would be justified in finding that she did not act under her husband's coercion, but was independently guilty.

AMBIGUOUS SENTENCE.

Brownbridge vs. People.—A justice's sentence "to pay a fine of \$30, and in default thereof to go to jail for 30 days," is bad (1) for ambiguity if it be uncertain whether it orders imprisonment by way of compelling payment of the fine, which (2) would be bad again, in that the punishment should have a definite outside limit and should cease as much sooner as the fine is paid, or (3) imposes an alternative punishment, which (3) would be error, as justices are not authorized so to sentence convicts.

CHALLENGING JURORS.

Stephens vs. People.—In Michigan there is no practical difference between a challenge for principal cause and a challenge for favor, and a judge in determining the sufficiency of a challenge should make his ruling cover both grounds.

A juror's opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused must not be such as to prevent its giving due weight to the presumption of innocence.

The judge may examine jurors on the part of the prosecution if he chooses, but defendant's counsel are entitled to re-examine them.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Brown vs. People.—Where complaint was made and warrant issued for larceny and stolen goods, and the examining officer certified that it appeared to him that the said offense so charged was committed and that there was probable cause to believe the respondent to have been guilty of the commission thereof, it was held sufficient to authorize the prosecuting attorney to file an information charging respondent with a larceny of the property.

An examination on the complaint and warrant charging larceny is enough if the accused is held for trial, to authorize the prosecuting attorney, under Michigan statutes, to add a count for receiving stolen goods. A separate examination on that charge is not necessary.

STOCKHOLDERS—LABOR DEBTS.

Brockway vs. Innes.—An assistant chief engineer of a railroad company is not a "laborer" within the meaning of the constitutional and statutory provisions making stockholders liable for the labor of the corporation.

MORTGAGE SET ASIDE.

Sackner vs. Sackner.—A man caused land which he had paid for to be deeded to his son. The son conveyed it in good faith to his wife, but without his father's knowledge. The father afterwards induced her to mortgage it to him in order that one of the son's creditors might be forced to make better terms. The mortgage was not intended as genuine security for a real or supposed debt. When the father's wife refused to sign the mortgage he gave her an advantage. Held, that a mortgage cannot be maintained without an obligation capable of proof, and a bill filed by the daughter-in-law to set aside her mortgage was allowed.

NO CURE, NO PAY BARGAINS.

Gibson vs. Cranage.—An agreement was made with an artist for a picture which need not be taken or paid for if unsatisfactory. Held, that, however good the picture is, the customer is the only judge whether it suits him or not, and, if not, he cannot be compelled to pay for it.

MOTION TO SET OFF JUDGMENTS.

Wells vs. St. Joseph Circuit Judge.—Mandamus will not lie to review the discretion of a Circuit judge on his refusal of a motion to allow one judgment to be set off against another.

DEEDS—DESCRIPTION—EJECTMENT.

Reiding vs. Cleveland Iron Mining Company.—A grant must be applied by regarding it from the standpoint of the parties and in the light of the knowledge they had at the time. Held, therefore, that a deed of a lot reserving "all that part of the land which is now used and occupied by said Cleveland Iron Mining Company for railroad or railway purpose" is not ambiguous.

In ejectment to recover land which it is claimed the defendant holds in excess of what had been reserved to him by deed, the burden of proof of what was intended by the reservation is shifted to defendant; if the plaintiff alleges a trespass, he must prove it.

MORTGAGE—UNDIVIDED PARCELS.

McClure vs. Holbrook.—A man mortgaged an undivided two-thirds of certain land, without inserting covenants of title or warranty. His wife afterwards acquired the other undivided third, to which he had no title when he gave the mortgage. Held, that she was not a proper party to a bill of foreclosure. The mortgagee's original rights were not affected, even if the husband furnished the money to pay for the third acquired by her.

INSURANCE—RECOVERY OF MONEY PAID ON LOSSES.

Johnson vs. Continental Insurance Company.—Assumpsit for money had and received will lie without a special count at the suit of an insurance company to recover back the amount on paid up losses, where the policy is made void by fraudulent representations as to the extent of the loss.

An insurance company need not return the receipt for the amount paid on a loss before suing to recover back the money. It is only evidence, and has no intrinsic value.

INTEREST OF A PROBATE JUDGE WHEN A LEGATEE.

McFarlane vs. Clark.—The fact that the Probate Judge is named as legatee in an instrument purporting to be a will does not vitiate any orders of hearing and of notice made by him preparatory to proving it before the Circuit Judge. He is not actually a legatee until the validity of the will is determined, and his interest in the will is no objection to his making formal orders that put the case on the road to a determination.

FORFEITURE FOR ADDITIONAL INSURANCE.

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company vs. Kittle.—Forfeiture of a policy for additional insurance is waived where the agent, with knowledge of such insurance, puts the insured to the expense of making up proofs of loss and requires him from time to time to cover them, without giving him any notice that the breach of a contract is not excused by good faith.

PLATS—NOTICE OF CONVEYANCE TO PRIVATE PARTY.

Burton vs. Marz.—A plat of land belonging to a woman was acknowledged by her husband as owner, and the plat was so recorded. The wife afterwards formally acknowledged the plat, and the record was altered conformably. Held, that it did not entitle purchasers to hold the woman as having conveyed to her husband or in any responsible way recognize title in him.

A recorded plat, under Michigan statutes, is notice only of the platting, and not of any conveyance to private parties merely implied upon its face, or in the acknowledgment.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

People vs. Bringard.—It is embezzlement for a township treasurer to misappropriate his trust funds to his private purpose and fraudulently refuse to account for them, whatever form the funds may have taken.

PAYMENT—DESTROYED NOTE.

Marvin vs. Newman.—A debtor claimed to have paid a note and then destroyed it. His creditor said he destroyed it without paying. The judge thought the burden of proof, if any, was on the debtor, but charged the jury to determine the question of veracity in view of the facts. Approved.

LEVY.

Bailey vs. Wright.—A levy effected by committing a trespass is bad.

AWARD AND ARBITRATION.

French vs. Butler.—An award signed by two of the arbitrators in each other's presence, but not in that of the third, and by the third at different time and place, in the presence of only one of the others, is invalid, will not sustain a judgment, and should be vacated.

JOINT JUDGMENT—JURISDICTION.

Gunzberg vs. Miller.—Joint judgment may be entered on a joint obligation against parties, one of whom is outside of the jurisdiction, and cannot therefore be lawfully served. (Compiled Law, § 6146-6150.)

Church vs. Edison.—The contracts for the maker of a note and the indorser are several and do not warrant a joint judgment upon lawful service on only one.

POSSESSION OF LANDS—FINDING.

Sawyer vs. Van Housen.—The sufficiency of a finding, in the absence of a request for one more complete, is determined by seeing whether the judgment is consistent with it.

A finding "that the relation of landlord and tenant existed between the parties; that defendant was a tenant at will; that said tenancy was terminated by notice to quit before the commencement of this suit," warrants a judgment for the possession of lands.

FOREIGN DISABILITIES—NOTES.

Wheeler vs. Constantine.—An Indiana woman cannot, by pleading disqualification to contract, evade payment of a note given by her to a creditor in Michigan, without showing that the laws of Indiana do so disqualify her. There is no presumption against notes authorized by Michigan laws, nor is it conceded that if made in Michigan they would not be governed by the statutes of the State.

Judgment cannot be reversed on grounds not based on evidence introduced below.

ATTACHMENT—CHILDREN'S SUPPORT.

North vs. North.—Attachment to enforce payment of money is allowed only where an execution cannot be awarded. Attachment proceedings do not lie to enforce the payment, under a decree of divorce, of money to support the children, as act 44 of 1877 authorizes execution in such cases.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES—MANDAMUS.

Rankin vs. Wayne Circuit Judge.—Where a cause has been regularly removed, and the court from which it has been transferred assumes to treat it as still within its jurisdiction and vacates the order of removal, mandamus lies to compel it to vacate the latter order.

CONDITIONAL DEVISE—SUPPORT.

Plant vs. Weeks.—A mother left to her daughter, who was her sole heir-at-law, certain property which certain other persons were to take in case the daughter died childless in her minority as she did. Held, that the devise was conditional, and therefore did not carry the same interest which the daughter would have taken as heir-at-law.

A mother provided in

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, July 6, 1878.

Republican Nominations.

State.
Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL.
Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SESSIONS.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNEY, JR.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD.
Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.
Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMITH.
Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—HORACE S. TARBELL.
Member of the State Board of Education—GEO. F. EDWARDS.

The Evening News thus induces the action of the Republican State Convention: "With such a ticket and such a platform, we believe the Republican party of Michigan need have no fear of the result."

No people or nation under the sun ever discussed finance as is being done in this country to-day. Even the boys are debating the question. The people in this country must understand and comprehend what an administration is doing—its legislation, policies, etc., or turn it out of power; in many countries overthrow the government itself.

Resignation of President Wise. A Piece of History.

Some time in December, 1876, in order to attend to a business matter, we were necessitated to enter a saloon in this city. There we found D. A. Wise and another prominent citizen taking their drinks. We well remember the regret we felt. We departed mentally exclaiming, "What a pity!" About two months later, Dr. Reynolds visited our city. We were delighted in seeing among the first fruits of his efforts here, on that auspicious Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 17th, 1877, Mr. Wise's manly form, with step erect and an honest pride, a firm resolve, proceed from the rear of Light Guard Hall and sign the pledge.

When the matter of organization came up we thought at once of Mr. Wise for President of the Club, and suggested his name to several co-workers with us in the past in the temperance cause. The suggestion was not favorably received by these parties. But it pressed upon our mind that he was the man, and coming across Henry Gage, whom we had known as having been addicted to drink, and had just signed the pledge, we asked him what he thought of the idea. "Just the man," he responded. "Now then, take a seat near us," and he did, in the next front seat—in hailing distance. "The moment Dr. Reynolds asks, 'Who will you have for your President?' in the twinkling of an eye arise and nominate Mr. Wise." The reformers in the immediate vicinity agreed to second the nomination. Mr. Gage was on his feet instantly and made the nomination, and a number in the vicinity seconded it. The Doctor wanted to know whether Mr. W. was an old stager or a reformed man, and was told the latter.

We relate this history in view of the fact that Mr. Wise has resigned. Had the Club been kept to its legitimate work of temperance reform—card and billiard rooms, with their demoralizing influences, been kept out—Mr. W.'s success would have been unparalleled, and to-day he would have been the honored head of the leading Club in the State. He assured us, at the time of their introduction, when we expressed a strong dissent, that he was also opposed, commended our opposition, and hoped that we would persevere until they were routed from the Club Rooms. But the poet's proverb proved true in his case, and he insensibly fell into their vice is a monster of such dreadful mien, That to be hated needs to be seen, Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

He also found, doubtless to his surprise, that religious men and women supported them under the plea of helping along a good cause, or when they dissented it was meaningless as a dissent, being apologetic—certainly not a very inspiring incentive for him to either protest or labor for their exclusion. Under all the circumstances, Mr. Wise has not so much sinned in this matter as been sinned against. The positive advocacy of their retention by Woodruff & Co.; the cloaking of them under the plea of reform by the moral guides of public opinion, was too much for Wise, and he succumbed. He saw the COMMERCIAL alone protesting and re-protesting, until he was persuaded that it was wrong, and that these things were sanctified by the end—temperance—and by the countenance of good people. Had the immense moral force of the pulpit, of the church, of all men and women whose convictions were opposed to these things, stood bravely by Mr. Wise, they would have never been in, and the moment their pernicious effects were visible, a year ago at least, they would have been "cast out."

No one regrets this condition of things more than the COMMERCIAL. We hope that Mr. W., as a private member, will be more successful in their exclusion, and the Club, sustained by the vast moral power of community, prosper until it has accomplished the redemption of every drunkard, the reformation of every moderate drinker, and the abolition of every dramshop.

Local Matters.

—Mrs. Harrington, of Monroe, recovered a boy of 16 at Ypsilanti last week who had been missing for a year and a half.

—COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

—We do not claim any special wisdom, but had the Seminary building in charge,

1st, At the earliest practicable moment would have secured the insurance; 2d, As soon as the insurance was secured, would have called a public meeting of the tax-payers; and if the tax-payers appropriated the insurance to rebuilding, less or more, would cut the pattern according to the cloth, consulted a good architect, and decided upon what sort of a building, as to style externally and interior accommodations, could be had for the money, studying the needs and convenience above all of teachers and pupils; meanwhile, had the rubbish, etc., cleared. Six weeks would be ample for this work. Before the pleasant Fall weather had passed away, would have the building completed externally, and ready for a Winter's campaign inside, and next Spring term would introduce teachers and pupils to resume their educational work in the new building. Not a blow toward building has been struck, and our unfortunate children must be compelled to occupy miserable quarters the whole of next year.

—Mortification must have tinged the face of Woodruff (if he is susceptible to the feeling) when he presented himself to the tax-payers asking an additional appropriation for the new school building. All present will remember how, with great swelling words, with confidence amounting to a *dead certainty*, he affirmed again and again that the insurance money would complete the structure presented for approval, ready for the seating of the pupils. It seems advantage had been taken of his ignorance, and he spawned it out upon the tax-payers. There were at least 200 parties present who knew better. What idiot in the district would think of selecting Woodruff to superintend the building of the plainest and most ordinary pig pen? If he had a single particle of appreciation of his utter ignorance in this regard, and the general opinion of the tax-payers, he would resign. But he won't, notwithstanding his bombastic threats. He has an idea that he has a life lease of the office, and absolutely owns the district, and so hangs on with a grip that can only be shaken off by the people at the polls.

—Our Ann Arbor neighbors met with great success the 4th. A big crowd, way up into many thousands. A first-class speech by Col. Beard, of Detroit. Henry C. Waldron read the declaration of Independence, and did it well. A splendid procession never exhibited in the history of the county, as an exhibition of industrial products, the mechanic arts, and emblems suitable to the day. The balloon ascension by Ben Joslin was a failure, through no fault of his. Ben worked like a hero and had pluck enough for a dozen ascensions. The supply of gas gave out as the gas company was afraid of robbing the city in the evening. Ben has a magnificent balloon. In order to show the people its beauty and also to turn off the gas he sent it up about 50 feet. The company were told that it would require 15,000 feet and ought to have made full preparation for that amount, and again the filling ought to have begun at an earlier hour. The wind was favorable for Ben to have landed in his mother's dear yard could he have tried it on. It will be no more than fair for the citizens of Ann Arbor to provide the ways and means for Ben to make a success at the coming county fair.

—There is a good deal of complaint over the river in regard to the selection of the site for the new school building. The purchase is illegal. We quote from the Revised Statutes of 1872, Vol. I, pages 1193 and 1217:

(3599.) Sec. 19. The qualified voters in such school district, when lawfully assembled, shall have power to adjourn from time to time, as may be necessary; to designate a site for a school-house, by a vote of two-thirds of those present, and to change the same by a similar vote, at any regular meeting.

(3600.) Sec. 20. When no site can be established by such inhabitants, as aforesaid, the school inspectors of the township or townships in which the district is situated shall determine where such site shall be, and their determination shall be certified to the director of the district, and shall be final, subject to alteration afterwards by the inspectors, on the written request of a majority of the qualified voters of the district.

(3713.) SECTION 1. The qualified voters in any school district, having more than three hundred children between the ages of five and twenty years residing in such district, shall have power, when lawfully assembled, to designate by a vote of two-thirds of those present any number of sites for school-houses, including a site for a union school-house, and to change the same by a similar vote at any regular meeting: *Provided*, That in case two-thirds cannot agree upon a site for said school-house, that a majority of the voters of said district shall have power to instruct the district board to locate said site.

The law was entirely abnegated in the purchase.

To Avoid all danger from reefs and shoals, a ship runs for deep water. Safest and best is it also upon the ocean of religious truth and experience to steer for deep soundings. Happy the Christian who can by God's grace put bravely out to sea, and leave the misty, dangerous shores of perplexity and doubt behind for ever. Yet "coasting craft" are very numerous.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. 733-alt.

J. H. Sampson

Has the

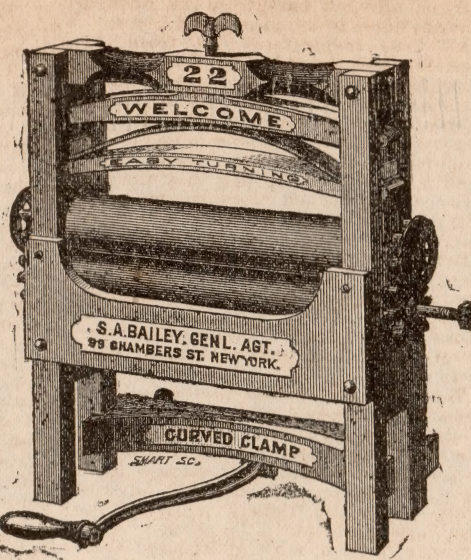
WELCOME WRINGER!

It is the best because it has Rolls of Larger Diameter, made of the most Durable and Elastic RUBBER,

which allow bunches, buttons, etc., to pass through without injury to Machine or Clothing. A combination Spring of

STEEL, RUBBER, AND WOOD

That secures a perfectly even pressure at all times, and is guaranteed not to break, try with any other and keep the best.



THE FAVORITE STOVE

Is the HEAVIEST Wood Stove made in the United States. For sale at

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SHELF HARDWARE, STOVES, FARMING TOOLS, BAR IRON, TIN and COPPER WARE AT SAMPSON'S,

Huron St., No. 17 Jenness Block, YPSILANTI, MICH.

200 Boxes of PAPATRIES

A beautiful assortment just received from New York at Samson's, from ten cents a box up to fifty cents.

A SPLENDID LOT OF ENVELOPES

Just received at Samson's, both White and Buff, at only 40c a box of 250.

No one can undersell Samson on

WALL PAPER,
Beautiful border to match; only one cent a yard.

SAMSON

Keeps the Purest and Freshest DRUGS, and always has some one who knows what they are. Prescriptions accurately put up and nothing substituted.

DYE STUFFS!

To get a good color one must have genuine Dye Stuffs, and they can always be found at Samson's.

Picture Frames, Chromos and Lithographs

At your own price at Samson's. Frames made to order as usual and GLUED together as well as nailed. 747

Doc No. 69.

Haying attempted with some degree of minuteness in times past to describe

My 50 Cent Tea

Its FLAVOR, STRENGTH, COLOR, &c., it now remains only for you to try for yourselves. It has been tried by hundreds and pronounced by all and is so taken and accepted to be the best

50 Cent Japan Tea

In this market or any other. All Groceries cheap for cash or produce.

NO. 27 HURON ST., NEAR P. O. 747 C. W. MANSFIELD.

WHY DON'T YOU STOP

And get a bale of that

NICE FRESH

Cottage Cheese,

Better known in olden times as

Dutch Cheese,

Fresh from the farm every morning.

NEW CROP BEST

JAP TEA,

For 60cts per lb.

GEO. A. & T. NEAT.

FARMERS!!

I have every facility for doing your Blacksmith work at

BOTTOM PRICES,

Having recently placed in my shop one of

RUSSELL'S

POWER BOLT CUTTING MACHINES

Can furnish Bolts and Nuts at manufacturers prices. I purchase my stock from 1st hands. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

GEO. HUMPHREY.

Next door to Ferrier's Foundry and Machine Shop. 745-1f

REMEMBER THAT

Mrs. O. A. DENNIS

Has on hand a full and complete assortment of

MILLINERY,

Which she is offering at

VERY LOW RATES.

Please call and examine for yourself.

740 PLACE, OPP. DEPOT.

Cheap Boots!

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOGA BOOTS, KIP BOOTS, CALF BOOTS, PEGGED and HAND

SEWED BOOTS.

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP, will do well to call and see the Boots and

THE PRICES!

Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

Cracked Wheat.

Granulated Hominy.

Oat Meal.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each box.

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 2lbs. Oat Meal, " " " " 2lbs. Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, containing 2 1/2 lbs.

CHARLES WHEELER.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash figures.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

Attention! Halt!

WHERE?

In front of **H. HASKIN'S**

Store at the Depot, Cross St. and you will find

Splendid Bread

Only 4 cents a loaf.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS.

Would call especial attention to my

TEAS.

3 lbs for \$1.00.

FLOUR AND FEED,

No better in the market.

It will pay the whole city to try my

BREAD.

H. HASKIN.

HAVEN BROS.

WHERE FOUND.

SOUTH SIDE

CONGRESS

STREET,

Babcock's Old Stand,

Where they will be glad to welcome their old patrons and make new acquaintances.

A CHOICE

Stock of Groceries

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FRESH GOODS.

We Will Not Be Undersold. Call and see us.

736

MRS. GOODING

Wishes to announce to the Ladies of Ypsilanti and Vicinity, that she has on hand a large stock of Spring

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

In all the new

STYLES AND NOVELTIES of the SEASON.

Hair Goods constantly on hand. Combs made to order at reasonable rates. Hair taken in exchange for goods. All full line of

DEMAREST'S PATTERNS.

Call and examine our stock. Stamping a specialty.

HURON ST.

729 MRS. A. S. H. GOODING.

GEO. M. SAVAGE & CO.
NEWSPAPER Advertising Agents,
29 Congress Street West,
Lansing, Mich.
are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. They will send their Address to the Editor of Michigan Newspapers, with prices, etc., FREE by mail.



C. Lingemann & Sons

MANUFACTURERS OF

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALKING CANES.

26 MONROE AVE.,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

THE LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT in the city, and at prices that defy competition. We have a large stock of BUGGY and WAGON UMBRELLAS with or without frames, at very low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. 746w4

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
TAPPAN, McKILLIP & CO.,
126 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

We report to subscribers the standing of all business men. Address communications to J. W. SEATON or J. D. STANDISH. 745-m6

Seeley's Extracts, Seeley's Perfumes, Seeley's Hair Oils,

THEY ARE THE BEST. ASK FOR THEM For Sale Everywhere.

745m1

DR. A. J. ROE & CO.,
235 Woodward Ave., Detroit.
Cures Piles without Knife, Caustic Ligation or Detention from Business. No cure, no pay. Consultation free. Best of References free. 744m3

PIANOS & ORGANS.

Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of. Send us a postal card if your piano needs repair, and we will inform you as to the cost of repair. Good Reliable Agents Wanted to sell pianos and organs. Dubaut, Jacquemont & Co., 302 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 736m5

OPIUM Habit and Skin Diseases.
Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. MANN, Quincy, Michigan. 729-752

TO THOSE BUILDING.

We still make and sell the best SASH, DOORS and BLINDS in the State for the least money. We warrant Sash safe both with French or American Glass ready set cheaper than any other way. We also wholesale and retail French and American Glass, all sizes, at factory prices, also best patterns of Colored Figured Glass for front doors, side lights, etc. Send your orders. Send for prices.

E. P. EARL,
44 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

PATENTS
LAW AND PATENTS.
THOS. S. SPENCER, Attorney General-Law in Patent cases. Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents. 37 Center St., West. Tel. 18. GIVE THE ONLY RESPONSIBLE PATENT OFFICE in the State. 733-784

New Advertisements.

rowell-746-749

DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR TRADE, OR BUILD UP A NEW BUSINESS?

IT PAYS
TO LET PEOPLE KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL. HOW THAT CAN BE DONE AT THE LEAST COST IS WORTH ASKING ABOUT.

NEWSPAPERS REACH MORE PEOPLE AT A LESS EXPENSE THAN ANY OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. HENCE AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE COMMERCIAL IS GIVEN THE MOST CIRCULATION FOR THE MONEY IN GOOD PAPERS IS THE SUREST WAY TO DEVELOP OUR BUSINESS TO TRY FOR SUCH

A REWARD
SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR STANDARD LIST AND LEARN WHAT AN IMMENSE CIRCULATION YOU CAN GET FOR A SMALL SUM.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—On every order for this list we will give you over half a million circulation in other papers without charge.

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST NAVY
Chewing Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellent lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The tobacco is ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, **ORGAN** cost \$1,600 only \$425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost \$1,100, only \$255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$155. New Style Upright Pianos \$112.50. Organs \$35. Organs 12 stops. \$72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost \$390, only \$115. Elegant \$275 Mirror Top Organs only \$105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs. SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT

can assert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six STANDARD WEEKLIES at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best and largest circulation possible without expending more than from \$30 to \$100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

\$7 A day to Agents canvassing for the Fire-side Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.

Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges) is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED Medals & Diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES 2,000 Illustrations. Address for new circulars. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 830 Arch St., Phila.

Local Matters.
SATURDAY, July 6, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

Thomas M. Nichol Orates in behalf of Hard Money three mortal hours.

PUZZLES THE GREENBACKERS.—PUTS GEN. CAREY THROUGH HIS PACES LIVELY, AND PROVES CAREY (OR HIMSELF) A SCOUNDREL.

Last Saturday evening a large concourse of people gathered in front of Band stand. Capt. Allen, in a neat speech, introduced Mr. Nichols. He first laid down a fundamental proposition, that paper money, with all nations and in all time, has proved a failure unless based on a substantial promise to pay, and the only sure base has been gold and silver. There is no inherent value in paper. It can be run through the printing press with the government stamp to an indefinite amount, and it is trash. Instantly the Confederate money [A voice—A played out concern!], the Continental money of our fathers [A voice—Their faith and credit not established!], the shipplaster currency of 1837 [A voice—The irredeemable currency of bastard concerns, and not based on the faith and credit of a mighty and victorious nation.] Coin possesses intrinsic value. It is an object of universal desire. The piece of gold that ornamented the Ark of the Covenant of ancient Israel, or of the temple of Solomon, is worth as much to-day as then. It don't perish. It is the representative of value among all people, and in every period of the world's history. This characteristic, and much value in little space, makes it properly the standard of values and the base for the redemption of all national issues of paper money. If the Greenbackers favored the issue of paper currency full up, but not in excess of a hundred cents on the dollar in coin, he should not object. If the issues they propose can be kept at par with some standard value—pork, butter, cheese, etc.—while he should say that it was unwise to depart from the coin standard, yet he should not oppose them. But issues of no intrinsic value, no promise to pay, mere tickets called money, are the height of insanity—a fraud, and the worst possible calamity that could happen to the laboring man. People do not feel that they are coerced to receive coin in exchange for products, but depreciated paper, though made a legal tender, compels the creditor to receive it. And here comes in the dishonesty. Is it honest to pay debts in this irredeemable trash, and compel the creditor to take it in payment for value received? It is not simply dishonest, but a crime.

Mr. Nichol denounced Carey, Pomeroy, and Field as having bad reputations at home. What sensible man would be willing to adopt their visionary theories instead of the sound views of Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Jackson, Clay, Benton, Lincoln, and Chase? Gen. Carey claimed, in Wisconsin, that there were 6,000,000 persons out of employment, and half of them were tramps. 3,000,000 more would starve if destitute of labor thirty days. [He stated here, 6,000,000 in all.] Mr. Nichol claimed there were only 93 millions of able-bodied men in the country, and hence Gen. Carey is a lying blatherskite—a reckless babler.

Gen. Carey stated that the 5-20 bonds were payable in greenbacks, at least inferentially, because of the fact that the 10-40 bonds were advertised by Jay Cooke as the only ones payable in gold. He read the advertisement of Jay Cooke, having no such proviso, and pillared the General in lie No. 2.

He then went for the General on contraction. His assertion of 2,000,000,000 of currency in 1865, and only \$750,000,000 now, he refuted by reading the record of the amounts circulated from 1865 to 1877. He made considerable amusement in regard to the difference being burned up—a certain Greenback orator bound to make retiring the currency burning it. The law limited the issue of greenbacks to \$450,000,000. \$423,000,000 were all that were ever issued, and we have \$346,000,000 now, making only \$77,000,000 retired instead of \$1,380,000,000. At the same time, the law authorized \$300,000,000 national bank notes and \$50,000,000 fractional currency, making just \$800,000,000 in all authorized. But only \$630,000,000 was circulated in '65. The first of December last there was \$630,098,729, \$54,359,453 larger than Aug. 1, 1865. Besides, in 1865, the greenback and bank note was only worth 69 cents on the dollar, and now 99 cents. Lie No. 3 nailed to the counter.

He went on to explain how Gen. Carey made up the two billion currency, counting U. S. three-year certificates, never intended as a permanent currency—all paid up or exchanged for 5-20 bonds in 1868. But the panic did not strike us until 1873. It ought, according to Carey's figuring, to have done so in 1868-9. The non-taxation of bonds is according to the interpretation of the courts—imbedded in the constitution of the United States—never had been taxed, and always regarded as impolitic to do so, taxation damaging the credit of the nation, increasing rates of interest, etc.

He claimed that demonetization of silver was an open and square transaction, and that such a person as "Cid" was never in Washington. The act was not passed in the night, and he branded Carey as a liar in particular No. 4. The national bank system was the best the country ever had. No monopoly, safe and just for the bill-holder and the government.

When he finished his speech the crowd had become invisible. We left at 11 P. M., and he was hammering away still. There was no enthusiasm. Mr. Nichol is evidently well posted. Like Gen. Carey, he gave some hard nuts to crack, and uttered some silly things. The charge that Gen. Carey gets \$25.00 per lecture is silly, when probably he (Nichol) receives \$50.00. Many of his assertions have also to be taken on trust.

He lacks the courtesy of Gen. Carey. He was irritated at the idea of being interrupted by questions, when Gen. Carey courted them. The Greenback delusion (if it is a delusion) would not be dispelled to the day of judgment by speeches of the Nichol order—abstruse reasoning, and comprehended only by those who have made finance a study. The stubborn fact remains, and is burned into the experience of laboring men who can get nothing to do, or only occasionally a job (and small pay for the work they can get); manufacturers, whose machinery is lying idle; merchants, who are selling goods without profit, that something is the matter. Gen. Carey told the people that it is under consumption, due to bad legislation, etc., and pointed out, in his judgment, the remedy. The "honest money" speakers must give to the people the A B C of finance without denunciation of men, patiently explain the causes of distress, and point out a better remedy than do the Greenback orators.

—COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

ITEMS FROM THE DEXTER "LEADER."
The Dexter School Board desiring to reduce the salary of Principal to \$900. They paid \$1100 this year. In consequence of the reduction, Prof. H. E. Kratz, whom all have learned to respect for his ability as a teacher and his many good qualities, closes his connection with the school next Friday. Senator Burleigh, it is said, will start a new Democratic weekly at Ann Arbor in a few weeks. We hope the gentleman has plenty of stamps. Mr. J. K. Turner, of Ypsilanti, gave a somewhat peculiar, but generally pleasing address, at Red Ribbon Hall, last Sunday evening. He is a reformed man, and is working faithfully in the cause.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."
Dr. Angell will give the opening address before the State Teachers' Institute at Lansing, on Monday evening, July 8. S. T. Douglas has resigned his position of assistant in the laboratory, and we hear an intimation that he will enter upon the study of the law. The Rev. Mr. Boyden, of Ypsilanti, was the speaker at the Reform Club meeting last Sunday afternoon, in place of Mr. Gibson, of Jackson, who was unable to meet his engagement. The wool market shows a little more activity. Mack & Schmidt report a purchase of about 26,000 pounds, and Bach & Abel give the same figures, or 50,000 in all. The ruling price is 28 cents. The Regents have voted to accept one-half of the Real-Estate collection, in discharge of the decree against Dr. Rose and his sureties. Perhaps the best method of a dissolution of partnership. The Regents, at their Thursday evening session, made a general cut on salaries, some changes in the faculties, and also appointed William A. Tolchard, Teller of the First National Bank, Treasurer and purchasing agent.

—COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.25. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."
Prof. A. G. Gumaer and lady have gone to Alabama, New York, where Mr. Gumaer will vacationize until school commences at Hudson. From six to eight o'clock on Sabbath evening last the friends of temperance flocked to Union Hall to attend the first public meeting of the Ladies Christian Temperance Union. The Hall was crowded. Mr. J. H. Ford, the grocer at Mooreville, dropped into the office the other day, and showed us a two-dollar bill on one side of which was the following inscription: "The last of a fortune; lost at a gambling table in Deadwood, August 7, '77." The German Workmen's Society of Saline have changed their quarters in the Miller block to the large hall over The Standard office, and held its first meeting there last Monday evening. Programme of the National School commencement.

Music—Mr. and Mrs. R. Mills.
Prayer—Rev. J. Boyden, of Ypsilanti.
Song—"Let us Brothers Join in Singing"—Quartet.
Essays—"Thoughts," Kittle G. Heyt; "Does it Pay?" Nettie A. Tryon; "The Last Time," May B. Hammond.
Music—Instrumental.
Address—"Culture and its Relation to the Formation of Character," Rev. D. R. Shier, of Chelsea.
Song—"Crown the King"—Quartet.
Presentation of Diplomas—By Prof. A. G. Gumaer.
Parting Song—Quartet.
Benediction—Rev. M. Adams.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER."
Upon hearing the protest of Judge Douglas, Judge Thompson, of Coldwater, who was to hear the University chancery suit, declined yesterday to sit upon the case. Judge Huntington was telegraphed to yesterday with the hope that he would come Friday and himself hear the case. Circuit Court.—Jennie Truax vs. Wm. H. Truax; decree of divorce granted..... Lafayette Gallop vs. Bernard Gallop, decree of divorce granted..... Florence B. Haze vs. K. M. Haze; decree of divorce granted..... Mary C. Gladwin vs. Theodore Taylor, et al; argued and submitted..... The People vs. John Freeman; larceny; sentenced for 3 years at Ionia..... The People vs. Albert Krasawa, larceny; sentenced 4 years at Jackson..... The People vs. Henry Wood, larceny; sentenced to 3 years at Jackson The People vs. George Edwards, larceny; pleaded guilty sentenced to three years at Ionia..... The People vs. T. J. Crowell and Ransom Salsbury; motion to quash information was denied; bail in forgery case fixed at \$200 each, and in case of false pretense \$1,000 each. Real Estate Sales.—Margaret Farmer to Mary Terns, lot 255 in the first plat of Ypsilanti; \$825..... Lemuel Clark to Anthony Vizard, land in section 33, Pittsfield; \$4,500..... Helen M. Hoag to Aug. C. Root (quitclaim) two pieces of land in section two, Superior; \$800..... Ezra D. Lay to Chas. M. Hubbell (quitclaim) 25 acres on the Chicago road, Ypsilanti; \$1,000..... Isak E. Robinson to Michael Himerdenger, seven and one-half acres in section 30, Ann Arbor; \$3,000..... Christain Oberschmidt to Agnes Oberschmidt, two pieces of land in section 20 and one piece in section 21, in all 80 acres, Sharon; \$1,000.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."
Martin O'Connor who has been a resident of the township of Northfield, for the past forty-eight years, died of old age, on June 23, 1878. He was formerly from the county of Carlow in Ireland. Col. Burleigh has received a letter from Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, saying that other engagements will prevent him from delivering an oration before the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of this county this fall. Grand master workman of the State, W. H. Jewett, assisted by Mr. Frank Joslin, both of Ypsilanti, instituted a lodge of the A. O. U. W., in this place, of twenty-four charter members, on Monday evening. The name of the new lodge is Athens, and

it will hold weekly meetings every Monday evening. The ladies of the M. E. Church of Salem, held a strawberry and ice cream festival at the house of L. D. Perkins, on the 20th inst. The day was rainy, and the evening dark—but the people had a mind for work, and the next morning, after the balances were struck and all bids paid—the society had as "net proceeds" \$58 cash. I. N. S. Foster, Supervisor of Ann Arbor township, makes the following cereal report for the year 1877: Number of acres of wheat, 2,475; number of acres of corn, 1,262; number of acres of oats, 675; number of acres of barley, 355; number of acres of wheat on the ground at the present time, 2,912; number of bushels of wheat last year, 54,616. Average yield, 22 bushels per acre. There are ninety-four brewers and saloon keepers in this county. According to law, the State tax should be paid on or before to-day. Up to yesterday but nineteen had made their payments, of which thirteen were from this place, two from Saline, two from Manchester, one from Chelsea, and one from Ypsilanti. Five days grace are given delinquents in which to pay after to-day, and if not paid then, the county treasurer will issue a warrant for the sheriff to collect the same. Or three hundred drunkards converted a year ago in Boston, during the Moody meetings, only ten have returned to their old habits. One of the great and lamentable mistakes of many pastors is in not "weaving in" something for the children at every public Sunday service. As a rule, every part of service is beyond their reach, whether it be the praying, reading, singing, or preaching. A good name is best won by good deeds. There is no surer way of being well thought of as by deserving well. "You have a little world around you," wrote Daniel Webster to an early friend; "fill it with good deeds, and you will fill it with your own glory."

—Beautiful Helen no doubt had a fine complexion, but it is more than doubtful whether it exceeded in purity the complexion of the ladies who use that inimitable auxiliary of female loveliness, GLENN'S STUPOR SOAP. Sold by all Druggists. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros' 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-722

MARRIED.
ROGERS—WANDERWERKER. In Ypsilanti, on Thursday, June 27, 1878, at the residence of Mr. Alfred Stone, by Prof. Esterbrook, Mr. W. Rogers, of York, to Miss Ida Wanderwerker, of Ypsilanti.

DIED.
RUNYAN. At his residence in Clinton, on Saturday, June 8, 1878, Mr. A. B. Runyan, father of Mrs. B. S. Covert, aged 71 years, 9 months and 25 days. The deceased was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1800. In 1830 he moved to Livingston Co., N. Y., and in 1834 he came with his family to Bridgewater, Washtenaw Co., Mich., where he lived until Nov. 15, 1871, when he came to Clinton. He was a man of very great vitality, a large physical system, with tendency to paralysis. He was a hard working man, doing always what he found to do, and giving up only when he could go no farther. His large, massive head showed a degree of brain, backed by a mental power, which few naturally are blessed with. Noted for firmness, common sense and honesty to a very high degree, he was a man, a neighbor, a true citizen, a kind father and loving husband. As a Christian, he was just what we should expect from the harmonious workings of the physical and mental powers we have described. All was devoted to the building up of a moral character that made him respected, loved and confided in by all who knew him. He died as he had lived, with firm faith in God and a blessed assurance of the power of salvation through faith in Christ Jesus. He was conscious to the last, and peacefully took his departure to the home he was so well fitted to enter. He leaves three sons and one daughter and their families, and a widowed wife to feel a loss which God alone can explain. The funeral services were held on Sunday morning, at the congregational church, of which he had been so long a time a member. The house was crowded; the sermon preached by Rev. J. T. Huston, pastor, and remarks were made by Rev. J. Hastings, pastor of the Baptist church, Rev. Mr. France, of the M. E. church of Blissfield, and Rev. W. P. Vastell. His remains were carried to Bridgewater cemetery, and buried, while the many friends returned feeling "A good man has left us."

Local and Special Notices.
THE DEMAND FOR GOLD IS GREAT
But not equal to the demand for Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, the great remedy for Coughs and Colds. Try it. Price only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Fred Ingram.

A LOVER SAID
"Amelia my dear, for thee I'd gather the stars one by one if they fell from the regions of ethereal space; I'd pick the sun, that oriental god of day, I'd turn him from the sky and quench his effulgence in the fountain of my love for thee." "Oh don't," said she, "for if you do we shall have to use Smith's Salutaris to make things light." Remember and use only 3/4 as much as of any other, and your biscuits will always be sweet and spongy. Manufactured by HENRY S. SMITH & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

AN ORIENTAL TRAVELLER
Describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels and their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.' U. S. A., showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods, were hoisted on the backs of camels for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came.—WINDSOR (Vt.) CHRONICLE.

BE WISE IN TIME
And get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, which always cures Coughs and Colds, and prevents Consumption. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by F. Ingram.

500 DOLLARS TO LOAN,
Call at this office.

FRANK SMITH
Does not keep lumber wagons, but he has the other kinds, and Travelling Baskets, Bird Cages, and nearly everything else, at lowest prices. 746

WANTED.
Good Live Business Men to sell the Excelsior Improved Letter Copying Book. No Press, Brush or water used, copies instantly. Agents outfit \$2.50. Agents make from \$10 to \$15 per day. Address Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 47 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Incorporated Feb. 16th 1877. Capital \$100,000. Exclusive Territory given. 746w4

THOSE FIVE CENT CIGARS
That took the premium at the World's Fair; that bring a man home early at night, and gets the hired girl up early in the morning are found only at Frank Smith's Emporium. 746

TAKE NOTICE,
That E. ELLIOTT is still on Huron St. and is prepared to Clean, Repair and dye Gentlemen's Clothing. Remember the place, Opp. Fireman's Hall. Residence of Cross St. west, near Catholic Church. 715

THAT "THAT GOOSE"
May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invite my friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring their dress and business suits to me and I will cut and make them up neatly and with dispatch. 744-ly RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED RAIL-WAY PITCHING APPARATUS
Will unload a ton of Hay in 5 minutes. Offered to farmers on trial and warranted to prove satisfactory or no sale. For sale by FRANK CLARK, 742m2 Saline, Mich.

FOUNTAIN
Fine Cut Tobacco is made from the most choice selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by all first-class dealers. 738m3

"MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,"
To all who wish anything in the line of Alpaca, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Victorias, Wainsooks, Piques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,
Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

"FIRE, FIRE."
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YPSILANTI MARKETS.
Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, July 5, 1878.
APPLES, per bbl, \$3.00 to \$3.50.
APPLES—Dried 4@5
BUCK FLOUR—@ \$3.00.
BEANS—60@1.10
BUTTER—10@11
CORN—38@40c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c.
CHICKENS—Live, 4c.
DRESSED HOGS, \$3.75@4.00
EGGS—Command 9@10c.
HAY—\$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—@5c.
HONEY—In cap, 20c@30c.
HAMS—9@10c.
LARD—The market stands at 8@9c.
ONIONS—30c per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 22@25
PORK—In bbl.—\$10.00@10.50
POTATOES—40. New 1.00
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@2.00
TURNIPS—Live, 7c. @8c
WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.00.
" No. 1—90@1.00.
" Red —1.00.
BUCK WHEAT—\$0.50.
WOOL—25@30.

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AND
SUMMER
GOODS!
We are receiving
LARGE ACCESSIONS
to our stock of
"BE GOOD TO YOURSELF,"
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C.S. WORTLEY
& BRO.,
North Side Congress St.
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AND GET YOU A
NICE SUIT,
Coat,
Vest,
Pants,
Hat,
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Collars,
Underwear, Etc.,
So Doing
YOU WILL
Put Your Money
OUT AT
First-Class Interest.

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IN
SIDE LACE
AND
BUTTON BOOTS,
Walking Shoes.
House & Party Slippers,
Mens' Boots and Fine Shoes,
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Our patrons have a large assortment to select from and can be assured of obtaining
Honest Work
AT VERY
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GET YOUR MEALS AT
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TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY and ALL diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, or Loss of Memory, Universal LASSITUDE, Faintness, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Pains in the Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over-indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
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No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Ypsilanti by **Frank Smith**; and by all druggists everywhere. 742-754

SATURDAY MORNING'S
COMMERCIAL.
YPSILANTI, JULY 6, 1878.

"Why don't they go for Zach. Chandler?" asks a Democratic editor. That's so, why don't they? Why don't you sit down on some nitroglycerine? Why don't you?"—*Post & Tribune.*

The Republican party made the greenback, has maintained its credit, will make it as good as gold, continuing it as a part of the permanent currency of the country.

If the national credit is by wise statesmanship maintained at its present high standard, the 5 and 6 per cent. outstanding bonds will be rapidly converted into 4 per cents, thus making a saving annually of more than \$20,000,000 to the people.

The Government should regard it as its first and permanent duty to devise some effective means for protecting the Republicans of the South in their right to express their sentiments concerning the political affairs of the States and of the country, by pen, on the rostrums and through the ballot-box. If citizens are bullied on account of their opinions and robbed of the right to cast their votes in perfect freedom, through fear of persecution and violence, they are no longer freemen, but slaves, compelled to groan and chafe under a yoke imposed upon them by the lawless and corrupt manipulators of party machinery.

In the mountain regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, and in some other places in the South, the people now defend illicit distilleries just as zealously as they once defended slavery.

Facts as to the National Finances.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of 1877-8 presents in a compact form some of the chief facts in regard to the national finances:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1878.
Geo. H. Hopkins, Esq., Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

SIR—In reply to your several inquiries of the 4th inst. I have to state: First. That the public debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, reached its highest point in August, 1865, and amounted to \$2,759,431,571.43. The debt, less cash in Treasury, was on June 1, 1878, \$2,033,637,450.64, showing an aggregate reduction of \$722,794,120.79.

Second. For the last eight years the annual net ordinary expenditures of the Government, including interest on the public debt, have been as follows:

1870.....	\$300,653,560.75	1874.....	\$287,133,873.17
1871.....	292,177,188.25	1875.....	274,623,392.84
1872.....	277,517,962.67	1876.....	258,479,797.83
1873.....	220,945,245.33	1877.....	238,669,008.98

The expenditures for the present fiscal year will be about \$10,000,000 less than the last. In 1867 the interest on the public debt was \$143,751,591.91; in 1877 it amounted to \$97,124,511.55, or a reduction of \$46,627,080.35.

Third. The public debt, less cash in the Treasury, on March 1, 1877, was \$2,088,781,143.04. On June 1, 1878, it was \$2,033,637,450.64 or a reduction of \$55,143,692.40.

Fourth. Since the passage of the act of July 14, 1870, authorizing the refunding of the national debt, bonds to the following amounts have been issued in exchange for bonds bearing interest at six per centum per annum: \$470,543,000 5 per cent. bonds of 1881 bearing an annual interest of.....\$23,527,150 \$185,000,000 4 1/2 per cent. bonds of 1891 bearing an annual interest of.....8,325,000 \$76,850,000 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 bearing an annual interest of.....3,074,000 Resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$30,917,480.

I am, very respectfully,
JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Democratic "Economy."

Until the Democratic party gained control of the House of Representatives Congress had, year by year, after the close of the civil war, systematically and wisely reduced the appropriations for the various branches of the Government service. The reductions were made upon the advice and with the co-operation of the heads of the Executive Departments. Working together thus harmoniously in the interest of economy and retrenchment, though the yearly reductions were large, the business of the Department and Bureaus was transacted without embarrassment and the public were not inconvenienced. For the seven years ending June 30, 1875, the reduction in expenditures was \$58,385,239.84 a yearly average of \$8,340,748.55.

But with the advent of the Democratic House of Representatives came a change.

Their party papers and partisan speeches had persistently charged that the governmental expenditures were extravagant, and wild promises were made of the reductions that would be effected when they should come into power. These promises must be made good, and with a flourish of trumpets it was announced that the appropriations would be reduced \$40,000,000. In the effort to accomplish this the careful estimates made by the executive officers were ignored, and an appropriation committee, without experience in the requirements of the Government service, entered upon a system of reckless and haphazard reduction. In spite of their efforts, however, the boasted saving of \$40,000,000 in the appropriations dwindled to less than \$19,000,000. And even this result was only reached by so crippling every branch of the service that its disastrous effects were felt by all the business industries of the country. The postal service, the revenue service, the work of the General Land Office, and of the Patent Office, all so intimately connected with the public welfare and private enterprise, were almost hopelessly embarrassed; and before the expiration of the year for which the appropriations were made Congress was compelled to come to their relief with large appropriations for deficiencies. The magnitude of these deficiency bills was greatly increased by the loss of time and accumulation of work consequent upon the

inadequacy of the original appropriations and the result will show that the actual saving to the Government under Democratic methods has been less than the average reduction in expenditures for the seven years above mentioned.

The National Credit.

During the thirteen years since the close of the war, the Republican party has been continuously in power. The financial legislation has been prepared by Republican committees and adopted by Republican majorities; the revenues of the country have been collected and administered by Republican officers; and the principles which have controlled both legislation and administration have been defined and declared by Republican conventions, and ratified by Republican voters at the polls. These principles have been:

1. The gradual payment of the debt, according to the terms of the contract or contracts.
2. A gradual refunding of the debt at lower rates of interest.
3. A gradual but certain return to specie payments.

For these principles, their application and results, the Republican party is responsible. That responsibility can not be denied or evaded.

If, now, there are any Republicans who have been disturbed by the recent clamor concerning the management of the finances, let them look at the results of this policy, and see for themselves whether they have any occasion to regret their part in its adoption and maintenance.

In October, 1865, when the expenses of the war had been substantially adjusted and recorded upon the books of the treasury department, Secretary McCulloch made a statement of the public debt, then at its maximum. Here it is with a computation of the annual interest at the rates then paid:

Principal.	at 7 1/2 per cent.	Interest.
\$ 830,000,000		\$60,500,000
1,175,105,733	6	70,506,544
249,851,746	5	12,492,587
2,254,957,479	6.3	\$148,498,951
455,591,568	bearing no interest.	
\$2,810,549,047		

Here follows Secretary Sherman's report of the public debt on the first of the present month, with a computation of the annual interest as before:

Principal.	at 6 per cent.	Interest.
\$ 752,619,000		\$45,157,140
709,295,550	5	35,464,775
235,000,000	4 1/2	10,575,000
91,850,000	4	3,674,000
1,787,764,550	5.3	\$94,569,472
458,074,152	bearing no interest	
\$2,245,838,702		

A comparison of these two statements shows:

1. That 570 millions of the interest bearing debt have been paid, and the debt bearing no interest has remained nearly stationary, having increased less than three millions.
2. That the average rate of interest has been reduced from 6.3 to 5.3 per cent., and the annual burden has been diminished by 54 millions, more than one-third of the amount in 1865.

These are the results of the first two principles, and they need no apology. For the third, our paper dollars, in 1865, were worth 68 cents; it took 147 of them to buy 100 dollars in gold. They are now practically at par.

The government, at the close of the war, was in the condition of a wealthy corporation which has met with great and sudden losses, and has been compelled to use its credit to the utmost to procure ready money. The rules which have guided the financial policy of the last thirteen years, have been the ordinary rules of business prudence.—1. Meet all engagements punctually and fairly. 2. Improve the credit so earned and maintained, to make better terms. It is because we have paid off 570 millions of our maturing obligations, as agreed, that we have been able to reduce our average interest rate from 6.3 to 5.3 per cent., and that our demand notes have advanced from 68 to par.

Financial jugglers and miracle-workers may promise better results than these, but the world's history is full of warnings against their schemes, and they have given us hitherto nothing but the 90 cent silver dollar, which is now the only obstacle preventing the funding of our entire debt at 4 per cent. The old, plain road, is the only safe road. It is the road which the Republican party has taken and will follow. The Greenback Jack o' lantern leads only into the bog of repudiation.—*Portland [Me.] Advertiser.*

State Tickets.

The renomination of our present governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction, by the State convention last week, was expected by the people as a merited acknowledgment of their fitness and fidelity. We have sketched their life histories in previous numbers of the Republican, and given details of their public services from time to time in the varied and important work of their departments. So far as we can learn, no attack on these gentlemen has ever injured them, and they will doubtless go through the criticism of the canvass triumphantly.

The new candidates are Wm. Jenney, Jr., of Mt. Clemens, for secretary of State,—a brave volunteer in the Union army, elected by the people a State senator, liberally educated, for some time a lawyer, and now a farmer; Benj. D. Pritchard of Allegan for State treasurer,—another gallant Union soldier, whose feat in the capture of Jeff. Davis made him world famous, experienced in State matters from his service four years as land commissioner, and a practical, successful business man; W. I. Latimer of Big Rapids for auditor general,—a lumberman and merchant, elected mayor of the city where he resides, and one of the best county treasurers ever known in the State; James M. Neasmith of Schoolcraft for commissioner of the State land office,—an extensive and prosperous farmer, who has served the people with great fidelity and popularity as supervisor, county treasurer, and State senator; and George F. Edwards of Niles for member of the board of education, who has been a teacher, is now a lawyer, and represented his district in the legislature of 1877.

The various localities are well represented on this ticket, which reaches from Adrian in the southeast to Big Rapids in the northwest, from Niles in the southwest to Saginaw in the northeast, and from Mt. Clemens in the east to Allegan in the west. Nor

are the honors confined to men of gray hairs. Indeed, the general average of our ticket as to age shows a fullness of physical vigor and intellectual power. Gov. Crosswell is 53 years old, Lieut. Governor Sessions 68, Mr. Jenney 40, Gen. Pritchard 43, Mr. Latimer 43, Mr. Neasmith 55, Mr. Kitchner 32, Mr. Tarbell 40, and Mr. Edwards 35.

According to the Detroit Evening News, the candidates for state offices on the irredeemable ticket make the following showing: Henry S. Smith of Grand Rapids, for governor, a saleratus manufacturer, 52 years old; Lyndner Woodward of Avon, for lieutenant governor, farmer, 61 years; George H. Bruce of Adrian, for secretary of state, hardware dealer, 41; Henry Goeschell of Saginaw, for state treasurer, grocer, 42 years; Levi Sparks of Buchanan, for auditor general, unsuccessful farmer, 53, John A. Elder of Lansing, for land commissioner, glove and mitten manufacturer, 41; Frank Dumont of Big Rapids, for attorney general, lawyer, 36 years (some objection was raised to having any lawyers on the ticket); David Parsons of Detroit, for superintendent of public instruction, engaged in real estate and collection business, 58; and Valentine A. Saph of St. Clair, for member of the state board of education, lawyer, age not given.

None of the irredeemable candidates have ever held any state office. None excepting Mr. Woodward and Mr. Sparks have ever been members of the legislature. Mr. Dumont has been prosecuting attorney of Mecosta county, and has come the nearest to performing the duties which would be required of these gentlemen if elected. The gubernatorial candidate has held no office until this year, and has made some ludicrous blunders in the mayor's chair at Grand Rapids, such as telling the aldermen to "settle a point of order among themselves," when he was appealed to for a decision! The candidate for secretary of state, with difficult duties to perform in detail work and as chairman of the board of state auditors, has never held any official position until this year, and the Adrian Times says he does not attend to the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

This remarkable lack of experience will be a drag on the popularity of the irredeemable candidates, as the canvass proceeds, for it is true of public business as of other things that "knowledge is power."

Messrs. Bruce and Elder have long been identified with the democratic party, and Mr. Saph left the republicans for Greeley in 1872. The other candidates were republicans, it is said, until the glitter of irredeemable money captivated their good sense.—*Lansing Republican.*

Italy's Treatment of the Pope.

The very first article of the Italian constitution is: "The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of state." It is not to be conceived, therefore, that a nation composed of Catholics, and which in the first article of its political charter proclaims the Catholic religion as the religion of state, should ill-treat and abuse the sacred person of the supreme head of the religion she professes.

When the Italian Parliament first assembled in Rome, one of the principal laws passed accorded a paper recognition and endowment of the Pope, as head of the religion of state. The following are some of the principal articles contained in that law (I am quoting from memory): Inviolability of the person of the Pope, with the rights, honors, and prerogatives of a king; the palace of the Vatican (the so-called "Apostolic Palace") with its grounds, libraries, grounds, gardens, museums, etc., for his residence; and its extra-territoriality, viz.: that the Italian government renounces all political, civil and criminal jurisdiction over that locality and residents thereof, as if it were outside of Italy; inviolability of the mail sent from, or addressed to the Papal Court, and its free transmission through the Italian post-offices and mail routes; the cardinals to be entitled to the rights, honors and prerogatives due to a prince of the royal blood, the archbishops and bishops to those of a minister of state; a revenue of three million francs yearly assigned on the interest of the public debt for the person; use of His Holiness; with many other rights and privileges. This is certainly very different treatment from that which the other six kings and dukes who were dethroned and expelled from Italy received at the hands of the Italian government. The Pope, under the advice of those who desire to keep up the ill feeling between Italy and the Papacy, refused to accept these concessions, and sought assistance from all the Catholics of the world, who generously responded to his appeals, millions of dollars having been regularly sent to Rome by the faithful. The Italian government on its part has recently remitted a check every year for three million francs to the secretary of state of the Pope, which has been as regularly returned with a polite note, stating that His Holiness could not receive this money from a government that has usurped his temporal rights; and the minister of the finances has deposited the check in the treasury, subject to the order of the Pope, or of his successors; for the money, being voted by Parliament, is a part of the public debt of Italy. There is therefore accumulated into the Italian treasury, since 1870, some twenty-one million francs,—over four millions of dollars,—which, when better counsels prevail in the Vatican, can be made use of for the service of the Church.—*Scribner for July.*

Five years ago Miss Ticknor, of Boston, started among the women of the United States a "Society to Encourage Studies at Home." It was a sort of invisible college for women, whose students were to be scattered through forty States and Territories. The society numbers now nine hundred members. Certain highly educated ladies in Boston direct the studies and conduct written examinations for the members by letter. This quiet movement has awakened great intellectual activity among women on isolated farms and in country villages, and will help largely to spread refined, cultured happiness among homes.

THE UNIVERSITY.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.
The morning exercises took place in University Hall, at 10 o'clock. The music was furnished by Prof. Spiel's orchestra of Detroit.
The following was the order of exercises observed:
March—"Andreas Hefer, Heinsdorf, Prayer, Beler Bela.
Overture—Concert, Beler Bela.
What is Man's Chief End? F. L. Strauss, Idyllen Waltzer, Strauss.
Polem.
Reflections Upon Happiness, Geo. Horton.
Selections from Il Trovatore, Verdi.
Benediction, Eikoff.
Galop de Concert.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES.
were conducted out doors upon a platform on the shady side of the literary building. These exercises are always considered to be the most amusing. The number that attended was as usual very large, as many in fact as could witness or hear them.

The following was the programme observed:
March, Overture, "Stradella," W. W. Angur, Flowtow.
Class Prophecy, S. D. Walling.
Valse, "Morning Journals," Strauss.
Farewell Address, Class President.
Class Song, Class.
Galop "Mit Lust und Liebe," Hermann.
Miscellaneous exercises by the Class.

From the class history, we glean the following: "On a bright September morning of the year 1874, there wended their way to the college chapel one hundred and fifteen young aspirants to fame and college honors. A casual observer might easily have concluded that this class was endowed with almost abnormal co-educational propensities, for of the hundred and fifteen members of the class, twenty-three were hoops and earrings, and sat upon the front seats. Indeed, this propensity towards co-educationalism has been for four years one of our most prominent characteristics; and though many of the ladies who entered with the class have fallen out of the ranks, the cause has received many warm advocates from the sterner sex who have taken care that due protection of their rights should be guaranteed to each and every 'co-ed.'"

The following statistics were given:

Only 65 of the original 115 who entered with our class still remain with us; 9 recruits have joined our ranks from time to time, swelling our number to 71, who have completed their course in the University and are ready to graduate. Of the original 23 ladies, only 6 remain; 39 of the class will take the degree of B. A., 15 of C. E., 10 of Ph. B., 10 of B. S., and 4 of M. E. One of our number was born in China, 2 in Prussia, 1 in Texas, 1 in Oregon, 2 in California, 47 reside in Michigan, 7 in Illinois, 5 in New York, 2 each in Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, 1 each in California, Louisiana, Kansas, Wisconsin. The average age of the class is 22 years, 11 months and 14 days, probably the youngest class who have ever graduated. The oldest member is a little over 28 years. The youngest just 20. The heaviest man weighs 182 pounds. The total weight of the class is 10,596, and the average is 143 1/5 pounds. The tallest man stands 6 feet 2 1/2 inches. Twenty-five of the class will study law here and elsewhere, 10 will teach, 6 will become civil engineers, 3 will become mining engineers, 4 will become business men, 12 are yet undecided as to their future course in life, 1 will follow diplomacy, 2 theology, 1 journalism, 1 medicine. Six have black, 10 dark brown, 1 very light brown, 30 brown, 4 light brown, 2 have dark hair, 21 light, 2 red, 1 white, 1 dark blue, 1 gray, 1 blonde, 1 mauve. 26 have blue eyes, 17 gray, 16 brown, 2 green, 2 hazel, 2 light, 1 black.

One man in the class has spent \$4,000 to gain the education which another obtained for \$600. The average expenses for four years have been \$1,785. 19 of the class have no religion, while 20 believe in Robert Ingersollism. The rest are divided as follows: 8 Episcopalians, 7 Congregationalists, 5 Baptists, 4 Presbyterians, 11 undecided, 1 Mormon, 1 Methodist, 1 anti-Methodist, 1 All Saints, 1 mixed, 1 the Golden Rule, 1 Quaker, 1 Catholic. 11 of the class are carefully avowed political Republicans, 9 are Democrats, 7 independents, 1 Greenbacker, and several are on the fence.

The favorite study of 16 of the class is history, 8 English literature, 6 mathematics, 4 Greek, 5 German, 4 chemistry, 3 modern languages, 1 Pole on whist, 1 machinery and prime movers of Rankin, 1 metaphysics. Macaulay has 12 admirers, George Eliot, Rankin and Von Holt 5 each, Emerson and Dr. Quincy 4 each, Dickens 3. Of poetry and song, 2 prefer Thackeray, 2 Scott, 2 Carlyle, 2 Bulwer, Shakespeare and the sweet singer of Michigan are the favorite poets, of the class, twenty believe in the superior merits of the former, while the touching pathos of "Little Hiram Halsey" has fixed the hearts of 8 of the class in firm devotion to Mrs. Julia A. Moore. 7 prefer Tennyson, 5 Byron, 3 each Wordsworth and Longfellow, 2 each Milton, Scott, Goethe, 1 each Pindar, Lowell and Burns.

THE SENIOR RECEPTION.

is always the occasion of a great spread by all graduating classes, and an event to which they look forward with great anticipations, as they are the lions of the hour. Each class vies with all those that have preceded it in having the grandest reception. In completeness of arrangement, decoration, etc., this reception excelled all others. Chinese lanterns adorned the grounds and furnished light for promenaders on the grounds. The lower floor of the main building was thrown open, and the spacious halls and rooms gave ample room for the display of the rich toilets of the ladies. In the room at the right of the hall refreshments were served. East of the building and opposite the hall a large, convenient pavilion was erected for dancing purposes which was lighted by gas conducted from the main hall. Around the pavilion, seats were arranged for guests who desired to witness, but not engage in the dancing. A very large number of spectators surrounded the ropes enclosing the pavilion, and remained there until the close of the reception. The enchanting music, beautiful ladies elegantly and richly attired, presented a most fascinating

spectacle, and all the ladies united in pronouncing the reception "elegant."

ALUMNI DAY.
Wednesday was set aside as alumni day, and the classes of 1858, 1868, and 1875, held reunions. In the afternoon the business meeting of the alumni was held in University Chapel. The necrology of the year as read, showed seven deaths.

According to the treasurer's report the subscriptions to the Williams fund were \$5,971.26; interest on same, \$4,326.15; which with membership dues and a \$250 item footed up \$10,329.91. There had been paid to Prof. Williams, interest, \$3,929.27, and the balance had been invested in bonds, or was on deposit in the bank. After completing his report the treasurer received \$800 additional to the Williams fund.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. C. Ransom; vice-president, W. S. Perry; treasurer, Z. P. King; secretary, M. L. D'Ooge; orator, E. T. Uhl, class '62; alternate, Isaac H. Elliot, class of '61; poet, Hamilton H. Dennis, class '58; alternate, Mrs. Mary Marston, class of '77.

Board of Directors, Ashley Pond, class of '54; O. M. Barnes, class of '50; T. W. Palmer, class of '50; M. L. Doty, class of '62; W. C. Ransom, class of '48; Zina P. King, class of '64; and W. S. Perry, class of '61.
At 3 P. M., O. W. Coolidge, class of '63, delivered an oration, and Mary D. Sheldon, class of '74, delivered a poem. Space will not permit an abstract of them, but they were both fine productions.

CLASS REUNIONS.

In the evening the reunion of the class of '75 took place at Hangsterfer's, at which time a sumptuous supper was served up. The number of members present was upwards of forty, which is an unusual large attendance for a class reunion.

The class graduated with 101 members. As a rather remarkable fulfillment of the class prophecy, it can be stated that the prophet in foretelling the future events, said that Jerome C. Knowlton, who was then a single man, would carry of the class cup, which is awarded to the first happy father.

At the reunion, Mr. Knowlton having fulfilled the requirement, was awarded the cup, which was a beautiful gold-lined silver one.

The class decided to hold another reunion in three years. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Buckingham; secretary, W. G. Doty; treasurer, Mr. McMahon; orator, Mr. Shepardson; poet, Mr. Stoddard; alternate, Delos Fall; toast master, George Bentley.

Fifteen members of the class of '58 were present. They did not have a formal supper, but met in the shade of a grove on the campus, set out by them, and elected the following officers: President, J. Q. A. Fritchey, St. Louis, Mo.; vice-president, Louis McLouth, Ypsilanti; secretary, E. B. Chandler, Chicago.

At 8 o'clock, the University Senate, embracing the faculties of all the departments, gave a reception at University Hall, at which time all the differences between the different parties and professorships were laid aside and there could be seen promenading through the large hall, those who have entertained anything but friendly relations. It is to be hoped that they will in the future "bury the hatchet," and move along peacefully and harmoniously together as should all the branches of this great University of learning, allowing the students to pursue whatever course they feel disposed to, without having their minds biased and prejudiced by their instructors.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The thirty-fourth annual Commencement of the University of Michigan took place in University Hall, Thursday, June 27, 1878, and was attended by the usual number. The following was the order of exercises:

March, Hermann.
Prayer, Keler Bela.
Overture Hongroise, Keler Bela.
Conferring of Degrees.
Waltzes, Moldau Klänge, Strauss.
Oration by Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop, LL. D.
Selection from Lucia di Lammermoor, Donizetti.
Benediction, Ascher.
Caprice Militaire.

THE REGENTS.

The Board of Regents, aside from their usual duties of routine business and graduating of students, held a sort of justice court to settle charges preferred by Dr. Woodruff against Prof. Jones, dean of the homeopathic department. Each side was represented by attorney. The board listened to both sides, and, after mature deliberation, decided to retain Prof. Jones. Prof. Gilchrist, who was mixed up in the affair, was discharged, and Prof. Franklin appointed in his place.—*Ann Arbor Courier.*

Physiological Effects of Thirst.

Last summer a company of the 10th U. S. Cavalry nearly perished of thirst during a four days' march without water, among the arid sand hills of the Staked Plain of Texas. They set out in pursuit of a band of marauding Indians, and toward sunset of the first day the trail they had followed broke up into a multitude of ill-defined tracks, making further pursuit useless. By this time their canteens were dry, and the men were so exhausted by the intense sun heat that many fell from their saddles. All the afternoon their guide had searched in vain for water among the hills, and now the horses were suffering from thirst scarcely less than their riders. The captain's private horse, the toughest of the party, was given to the guide, who set out in search of water, but was never seen again.

The next day an attempt was made to fall back upon "Double Lakes," where water was expected, but having no guide they lost their way, and wandered for three days among the hills before water was found. During this time their suffering from heat and thirst was terrible. The salivary and mucous secretions were dried up, and the sensibility of the mucous membranes of the mouth was so much impaired that they could neither swallow nor even perceive when anything was in the mouth. Brown sugar remained like dry sand in the mouth. Their voices became weak and strange; all were deaf, and appeared stupid to each other, questions having to be

repeated several times before they could be understood. Vertigo and dimness of vision affected all. Many were delirious, and all tottered on with feeble and stumbling gait. What little sleep they could get was disturbed by dreams of banqueting, with visions of every imaginable dainty to eat and drink.

At this stage all would probably have perished had they not resorted to horses' blood. As the animals gave out the men cut them open and drank their blood, almost fighting for the little moisture contained in their viscera. Later the horses' blood became so thick from lack of drink that it could not be swallowed. It coagulated instantly, and had to be broken up between the teeth and slowly forced down the parched throats. And when swallowed it gave no relief, quickly passing through the bowels, developing diarrhea. Their own scanty urine was sweetened with sugar and thickened with cream, and a few drams of urine. Usually, however, it was caught in cups and given to the suffering animals.

To avoid the terrible mid-day heat they traveled as much as they could by night. As they toiled on they suffered severely from tightness of breath and a sense of suffocation. It seemed as though the sides of the trachea were adhering. To mitigate the consequent distress they breathed through the nose with closed mouth, prolonging the time between the breaths as much as possible. At this stage the lips were covered with a whitish dry froth, and presented a ghastly aspect. The fingers and palms were shriveled and pale; and some who had removed their boots suffered from swollen feet and legs.

As the situation became more desperate, mental tortures were added to the purely physical. The feeling of despair was made worse by suspicion and loss of confidence in each other. Toward the end persistent wakefulness aggravated the mental anguish, though they tried to sleep at every halt. At last, on the morning of July 30, a part of the command succeeded in reaching Double Lakes, and a supply of water was sent back to the army along the road. The fortunate arrival of a detachment of Yonkaway scouts at this moment helped to save many. On reaching water the desire to drink was irresistible. They could not refrain from pouring down water, though it was immediately rejected by the stomach. Warm coffee was the only thing that revived them at all.

Assistant Surgeon King, from whose report this account has been condensed, remarks that the failure of water to assuage the thirst, though drunk again and again to repletion, seems to show that the sense of thirst, like that of hunger, resides not in the stomach, but in the general system, and could not be relieved until the remote tissues were supplied. And the activity of the regenerating process was prevented by the deficiency of water in the absorbent vessels themselves. The same condition explains the overpowering dyspnea which threatened the existence of the company. Their lungs were filled with the purest air, yet the lining membranes were so dry that the free passage of the oxygen to the blood was prevented.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that while the horses suffered as much as the men did, and many gave out completely, the mules suffered little, and were able to graze at every halt. The total loss on this disastrous scout was two men dead, and two missing, probably dead, out of twenty-six privates and two commissioned officers.—*Scientific American.*

A Hundred Years Ago.

John Adams, second President of the United States, in his diary, more than a hundred years ago, recorded his opinion of the use of spirituous liquors and of their sale at public houses, as follows:

PUBLIC HOUSES.—"Indeed scarcely anything that I have observed in the course of a long life has a greater influence on the religion, morals, health, property, liberties and tranquility of the world: I mean public houses. The temper and passions, the profaneness and brutal behavior, inspired by the low sort of company that frequent such houses, are not very dissimilar to the pure and unadulterated religion of Jesus,—that religion whose principle is to renounce all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness. That inattention to the public ordinances of religion, as well as to private devotion, which I have reason to think so prevalent in these times, is no unnatural consequence of the very general resort to these licentious houses. The plentiful use of spirituous liquors begins with producing a strange confusion of mind; appetites and passions, too violent for the government of reason; proceeds to involve men in debts, and of consequence in lying, cheating, stealing, and sometimes in greater crimes; and ends in total and incurable dissolution of manners." * * *

"Thousands and thousands are every year expiring in Europe, and proportional numbers in this country, the miserable victims of their own imprudence and the ill policy of the rulers in permitting the causes of their ruin to exist. Allured by the smell of these infernal liquors, like the ghost in romances allured by the smell of human blood, they resort to these houses, waste their time, their strength and their money, which ought to be employed in the management of their own affairs and families, till, by degrees, much expended, little earned, they contract habits of carelessness, idleness and intemperance; their creditors demand; they promise to pay, but fail; writs issue, charges are multiplied for the maintenance of others as idle as themselves, and executions strip them of all they have, and cast their miserable bodies into loathsome prisons."

"The number of these houses has been lately so much augmented, and the fortunes of their owners so much increased, that the artful man has little else to do but secure the favor of taverners in order to receive the suffrages of the rabble that attend these houses, which in many towns within my observation, makes a very large, perhaps the largest number of voters."

It was recently remarked of a Chicago man that "he was once a politician, but of late years has been trying to live a respectable life."

TOPSY'S CONVERSION.

Tambourine Song and Dance.

BY GUSTAVA BREMER.

Dunno whar I cum fwom,
Dis chille nebbber knowed,
Hi! Timby-tam-by-tum-ton!
Laws! I spect I growed!

I see nebbber had no farder,
Dunno what um be—
Couldn' bin wipt no harder
'N ole mar's wollopt me!

Hi! Ole mas'r shoek me—
Jis took away my bref;
He clard do 'Oldun' cook me,
'N scarf me mos a def!

But w'en Miss Feely wip me,
Don't jis stan' an' cry—
A larlin'!—lows Miss Feely
She could' hurt a fly!

I see Miss Feely's ribbon
In de sleeve o' Miss Eva's dress;
I hed to be doin' sumfin
Kase I allers had to 'fess.

Miss Feely couldn' bar me—
Kase I see powerful bad—
He clard! She'd ruther tech er toad
Nor me,—Miss Feely had.

Wid har like gold, an forrid
Wite as de bowl o' milk,
Miss Eva—she jis lookt at me,
An' sez as so! as silk:—

"Ef ye wants to get to Heben,
Turn wite, heb wings, n' shine;
Taint no 'count whar ye cum fwom,
Ef ye's cartin whar ye's gwine.

'Tlub ya, pore, pore Topsy!—
I didn't beereve it a spec,
Till she jis put her sof, with arms
Aroun' my ole brack neck!

Den—I knowed it—an' sumhow,
I's carnt a tickly say;
A new heart cum into Topsy,
An' toted de ole away.

So kase Miss Eva lub me,
I jis growed to be
E-zackly like Miss Eva,
A tip-top, tip-top-sey!

THE TEST OF LOVE.

Nellie Vallance walked out of the little church in P— with a proud step and a light heart; she had just become Mrs. Lloyd Whitlow. The husband was fine-looking, moral, intelligent, possessing friends wherever he chose to make them, and was considered the most popular man in town. Nellie was a pretty little creature, with an innocent face, and a smooth, round, white brow, and light waves of fair hair, which, with her clinging, child-like ways, made of her an indescribably charming bride.

They made the bridal tour, and settled down in Louisville, a very happy couple. Yet, ere two months had passed away, the little wife sat over her untasted breakfast with tearful eyes and pouting lips, giving vent at last to a torrent of tears.

"What in the world is the matter?" asked Cousin Kate, from across the table.

"I—I believe Lloyd is getting tired of me," answered Nellie, sobbing.

"Nonsense, Nell, you always were such a sensitive plant! I can't see that you have any cause for making such an assertion."

"But I have; this is the second morning he has gone off without kissing me, and—enough more to make me know he does not love me as he did."

"You ought to remember that your husband is one of those who attach little importance to outward show of affection. I am sure he does not love you less because he forgets those little lover-like attentions which, after all, are of little consequence when one is sure of a husband's affections."

"But I am not at all sure; that is just it. And this very day I am going to begin to test his love for me; if I can succeed in making him jealous I'll believe he loves me."

"Rather a difficult game to play, Cousin Nell; how are you going to do it?"

"Oh, it's easy enough. You remember Albert Weston? He is practicing law here in Louisville. I believe that he possesses enough of the old affection for me, and just about little principle enough to make him useful in this matter. His manner when I have met him has annoyed me beyond measure. I'll make use of it now."

"Well, Mrs. Nellie Whitlow, all I have to say is, that you will very likely regret the day you planned this foolish little game."

To this Nellie only answered,—"I'll write this minute and accept his invitation to drive this evening."

Lloyd Whitlow was home that night before Nellie returned. When at last she did come she was in high spirits, giving as a reason, when her husband rallied her upon the fact, that she had "such a glorious drive with her old lover."

"Look out, little wife," he said, with a laugh, you threw that 'old lover' over for me; don't go to throwing me over for him."

"Oh, stranger things have happened!" she answered.

This conversation ended in making the husband unusually quiet and the wife unusually gay.

"Darling," Lloyd said, laying down his book one evening about a month afterward, "are you acting discreetly in receiving Mr. Weston here as often as you do?"

"I hope so, Lloyd."

"Well," he said, leaning over and looking in his wife's eyes, "one ought not to care for old lovers, I suppose, when one is sure that he is the only lover now."

"Oh!" thought Nellie, "he is waking up at last." But she answered, with a light laugh, "don't you be too sure of that."

He resumed his book immediately, and looked very grave, while the light danced in Nellie's eyes as she said to herself, "I believe my plan will succeed!"

"Nellie," said her Cousin Kate, as she entered the parlor hurriedly, a few weeks later, and interrupted her in the midst of an old love song, while Mr. Weston was bending over her at the piano, "excuse my troubling you, but I must see you a moment."

Weston took out his watch, said he ought to have been gone half an hour ago, bade them good-evening, and left.

"Well, Katie, what is it? What are you looking so frightened about?"

"Nellie Whitlow, you have gone far

enough in your 'test'! As I came in from the front door, Lloyd passed me going out. I never saw such a look on a man's face! He came from the back parlor, and must have heard all you said. Oh, Nell, what did you say that caused him to leave looking like that? Did you know he was there?"

"Of course I did but Weston did not, and Lloyd did not know that I knew it. So I concluded to finish up my task this evening. I did not commit myself either; I only let Weston talk his nonsense without rebuking him. So if you think Lloyd is really jealous, I'll stop, for I am very tired of it, and to-night I'll tell him all about it and laugh at him. I do believe he loves me now, Kate, and I am not a bit sorry for what I have done."

"You may be before you are through. Lloyd Whitlow is not a man to be trifled with, as I have told you dozens of times; but you would have your own way."

That evening, the wife who had promised herself so much happiness in confessing all to her husband, was walking the floor, back and forth; her lips were quivering, her hands working nervously, and her face was as white and woe-begone as three hours of suspense and agony could make it. Lloyd had not returned. The clock struck twelve. With the first chime she threw herself prostrate upon the floor.

"Oh, my love, my darling!" she cried; "so generous, so ready to shield me, how can I live without you? And you are gone—gone away, believing me guilty! Oh, how utterly wasted will my life be without you!"

She lay there until morning, weeping convulsively at intervals, and choking with the flood of sorrow and remorse. And then another thought took possession of her. Suppose some harm had come to him! She could endure his reproaches, his desertion, even, but never the sight of him wounded or dead for her sake. She would bear her suspense no longer, she said; she could know the worst by going to his office and questioning the clerks, and go she would.

Before she reached the street, a servant handed her a letter.

"Left here for you this morning, ma'am."

Nellie retraced her steps hurriedly, and with trembling fingers opened her husband's note. It was written the evening before.

"I am going down the river for a few days, to stay until I conclude how to arrange affairs between us. I shall take steps to give you back your freedom. Until then try to act discreetly."

That was all; not even a reproach, believing of her what he did; only cold constrained words. And the bitter part to her was, that she knew her husband's forbearance grew out of his great love for her.

A week passed; she never wanted to remember how.

"Have you heard from Mr. Whitlow?" she asked again of his clerk, as she had done every day since he left.

"Yes; just received a letter. He is at Leavenworth."

Nellie turned away with a "Thank you," and a lighter heart than she had known for many a day. She decided instantly to go to him, believing that she could make all right if she could only see him. Four o'clock found her en route for the village on the Ohio, on board the steamer Gray Eagle. There was an excursion party on board bound for the same place, from which they were going to Wyandotte Cave. Many of her acquaintances were in the party, and among them was Weston. On arriving at Leavenworth she found that her husband had gone down the river, but would return in a day or two. Her friends urged her to join their party. She was willing to do anything to pass away the time that must elapse before her husband came, so she went with them to explore the renowned Indiana cave.

They had not been gone an hour when Lloyd Whitlow returned to Leavenworth. Learning that one of the party just gone had been anxious to see him, he started after them on horseback, little thinking that his wife was of the party, yet faintly hoping that he would hear from her. He overtook them just as they had arrived at Blue River. He was astonished at seeing his wife there, and only recognized her by a distant bow. He supposed that Weston's presence was the cause of hers.

The fording-place was a little high now from recent rains; the water was muddy, too, so one could not see the bottom, which right there was a level rock extending across the stream, and was several yards wide, but which had an offset of a number of feet; yet in the muddy, high water it was safe enough if one kept one's eye on the road at the other side and drove straight for it.

Lloyd was going over last, so Nellie waited purposely to go in the last buggy-load. They were not half over before the horse, frightened at the splashing of the water behind it, reared, plunged, upset the buggy in the deep water, and left the driver and Nellie in a fair way to be drowned. The driver helped himself; Lloyd was at Nellie's side in an instant.

To Nellie, the chill of the water seemed like the visible presence of death. She did not shriek; she believed she should drown, and the only pang to her was the thought that she would die unreconciled to her husband. But the thought had scarcely become one ere the strong arms and nerves of Lloyd Whitlow had saved her. His heart went out to her when he caught sight of her bloodless face turned so beseechingly toward him. They stood alone on the ledge of rocks in the middle of the stream. Nellie spoke first.

"Lloyd," she said, "you will forgive me! I am not so guilty as you think. I love you, so, I came down here to find you. And oh, Lloyd!" as she saw his face softening toward her, "you do love me, too; you cannot say no!"

He laid his hand over the little fingers that quivered so piteously, remembered himself, and drew it away. His voice was hard as he answered,—"I might have listened to you, and believed an explanation possible, if I had not found you with him to-day."

"Then why did you not let me die?" she moaned. "Why did you save my life to torture me?" And she commenced sobbing.

"Woman, this is acting. Have done with it!" was the husband's only answer.

Her excited sobs came faster. A

gleam of pity came into his eyes; he hurried with her to the shore, wrapped her in shawls provided by the company, placed her in a carriage and told the driver to hurry with her to the hotel, six miles distant; he would follow on horseback. As he put her out of his arms, her great pleading eyes were turned towards him, searching for some look of affection, some faint recognition of all that she had been to him. But finding none, the anguish of her disappointment broke forth in a single word—"Lloyd!"

To his dying day he never forgot that cry. A slight quiver about the mouth, a swift quailing of the eye were all the signs he gave that he heard her. She knew that all was over between them. One thought took possession of her: to act so that the company would suspect nothing. So she declared herself restored upon their arrival at the hotel, and insisted upon going with the party into the cave.

At one o'clock they started, with lighted candles and guides. Weston kept near Nellie; Whitlow was here, there, everywhere. He had become interested at last in some magnificent spectacles and his party got far ahead of him. He discovered this and hurried after them. He could see their lights in the distance. When nearly up to them his candle went out. He went sauntering along until he came within bearing of the two nearest him, and recognized his wife and Weston.

"You cannot deny," Weston was saying, "that you have encouraged me to think that you cared for me, Nellie, and by Heaven! you shall not say me nay!"

"I confess to having done wrong. I was so afraid I did not possess my husband's whole heart, that I determined to test his love for me by trying to make him jealous."

"So you made a cat's paw of me. Very kind of you. May I ask what prompted you to select me?"

"Because you were respectable enough in the eyes of the world to make it look right, and you were unprincipled enough to make it practicable, and heartless enough to have no feeling in the matter."

"Then you love your husband?"

"Love him? I idolize him! I would give my life to occupy the place in his heart I did a month ago. I love him so well that I cannot imagine how heaven can be heaven to me without him!"

"That is enough, Mrs. Whitlow. I believe that you will enjoy yourself more in his company than in mine; so I will step ahead and send him back to you."

Weston went on, when out of the darkness a pair of arms encircled her. Nellie looked up, terror-stricken, and saw the face of her husband, wearing so different a look, that she knew he had heard all.

"Nellie, darling, you are my own pure wife after all, but you were very, very indiscreet."

"I was trying to make you jealous."

"And you succeeded with a vengeance. I never thought my love needed that trial."

"But you acted so differently from what you did before we were married."

"I was your lover then, Nellie."

"Yes, Lloyd," she said, as she clung closer to him; "and you are infinitely more to me now—you are my husband."

"I believe I understand you," he said, with a smile. "What you ask is easily given; suppose I commence now," and Lloyd Whitlow clasped his little wife to his breast and nearly smothered her with kisses.

"Thank God, Lloyd, that we once more understand each other! I will repay you the pain I have cost you by a life-time of devotion."

"Which I must encourage by a little petting now and then, eh?"

"Yes, Lloyd, please."

That excursion party thought in the morning that Mr. and Mrs. Whitlow were the most matter-of-fact bride and groom they ever saw; but concluded in the evening that they were the most devoted.

Nellie's advice to newly married wives is, "don't test your husband's love."

ANOTHER WARNING TO GIRLS.—Albert Sodon and Frank Wiley are a couple of festive young men, partners in the mercantile line, selling stove polish. They resolve themselves into a committee of visitation and make their sales at private residences. The second member of the firm, Wiley, is a "natty" young man who dresses well, is "up" in the language of handkerchief flirtation, and results show that he is a power among the ladies.

He was boarding at Mrs. Van Etten's on Washington avenue, occupying a room with Chas. Burns, an employee in the office. A few days since Mr. Burns informed Officer Hutchinson that he had missed a valuable pair of kid gloves. That officer interviewed Wiley and informed him of the loss, whereat Mr. Wiley grew indignant, said he had but one pair, and that those were old ones, worn at his work. Hutchinson blandly inquired where he obtained those chocolate-colored gloves that he was wearing the day before? This confused the young man, and he suddenly recollected that he did find a pair under the bed in his room, and put them on and wore them once.

They were in the room, and he would get them if the officer wished. The latter assented, and proposed that they go immediately, which they did. Wiley bustled around acting so uneasy that the officer was satisfied he was seeking an opportunity to get the gloves out of his pockets unseen. He finally stepped behind a door and produced them, but Hutchinson was watching him through a crack, and nabbed the young man in the act. He was taken before Justice Gillam and got 30 days in the county jail.

In searching this man some queer things were brought to light, well calculated to frighten the parents of young girls. That officer not only found photographs of young ladies, but missives which should never pass between any but a lady and an accepted lover. Some of these were recognized by the officer, and sent to the ladies with a warning which they will do well to heed. We are credibly informed that it is not an unusual thing for young girls connected with good families to be seen on our streets, flirting with strangers, some of whom are under surveillance of the officers at the time; and these chance acquaintances, picked up through a

reprehensible handkerchief flirtation, where in some instances the girl introduces herself and companions, have been received at the residences of the ladies in question, on intimate terms. These fellows have no principle. Lust is their pastime, and they even visit Sunday-schools to make the acquaintance of young, inexperienced, and foolish girls, only for the basest ends. Parents, watch your girls. Don't let them run loose, and if a young man is caught in their company without proper credentials, show him the door and enforce his exit with a boot-toe.

How the Weather is Foretold.

In former times, the chief herald of the weather was the almanac, which ambitiously prophesied a whole year of cold and heat, wet and dry, dividing up the kinds of weather quite impartially, if not always correctly.

But the almanac, good as it was now and then, and the weather-wise farmers, correct as sometimes they might have been, were not always able to impart exact information to the country; and they have been thrown quite into the shade of late, by one who is popularly known under the somewhat disrespectful title of "Old Prob," or "Old Probabilities." He has become the Herald of the Weather to the sailor, near the rocky, dangerous coasts; to the farmer, watching his crops, and waiting for good days to store them; to the traveler, anxious to pursue his journey under fair skies; and to the girls and boys who want to know, before they start to the woods for a picnic, what are the "probabilities" as to rain.

Every one who reads the daily paper is familiar with the "Weather Record," issued from the "War Department, office of the Chief Signal Officer," at Washington. These reports give, first, a general statement of what the weather has been, for the past twenty-four hours, all over the country, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the South Atlantic States; and then the "Probabilities," or "indications," for the next twenty-four hours, over this same broad territory. The annual reports of the Chief Signal Officer show that in only comparatively few instances do these daily predictions fail of fulfillment.

The reason these prophecies are so true is a simple and yet a wonderful one. The weather itself tells the observer what it is going to do, some time in advance, and the telegraph sends the news all over the country, from the central signal office at Washington.

We shall see, presently, how the weather interprets itself to "Old Probabilities." Although it has proved such a fruitful source of discourse in all ages, yet I am afraid many people who pass remarks upon it do not really think what the weather is made of. Let us examine its different elements.

The atmosphere has weight, just as water or any other fluid, although it seems to be perfectly bodiless. We must comprehend that the transparent invisible air is pressing inward toward the centre of the earth. This, pressure varies according to the state of the weather and the changes are indicated by an instrument called a barometer. Generally speaking, the falling of the mercury in the tube of the barometer indicates a rain, and its rise heralds clear weather. Sometimes the rise is followed by cold winds, frost and ice. What these changes really indicate, however, can be determined only by comparing the barometric changes, at certain hours, in a number of places very far apart. This is done by the Signal Service. Observations are made at about one hundred and forty stations, at given hours, and the results are telegraphed at once to Washington, where our faithful "weather clerk" receives them, reasoning out from them the "probabilities" which he publishes three times in every twenty-four hours.

But the atmosphere varies not only in weight, but also in temperature. The thermometer tells us of such changes.

Besides this, the air contains a great amount of moisture, and it shows as much variation in this characteristic as in the others. For the purpose of making known the changes in the moisture of the atmosphere, an instrument has been invented called a "wet-bulb" thermometer.

We are thus enabled to ascertain the weight or pressure, the temperature, and the wetness of the air, and now it only remains for us to measure the force, and point out the direction, of the wind. This is done by the familiar weather-vane and the anemometer. The vane shows the direction, and the anemometer is an instrument which indicates the velocity of the wind.

It is by a right understanding of all these instruments that the signal service officer is enabled to tell what the weather says of itself; for they are the pens with which the weather writes out the facts from which the officer makes up his reports for the benefit of all concerned. Thus, however wildly and blindly the storm may seem to come, it sends messengers telling just where it arose, what course it will take, and how far it will extend. But it tells its secrets to those only who pay strict attention.—James H. Flint, St. Nicholas For July.

A minister was riding through a section of the State of South Carolina, where custom forbade Inn-keepers to take pay from the clergy who stayed with them. The minister in question took supper without prayer or grace, and was about to take his departure when "a fine host" presented his claim. "Ah, sir," said he, "I am a clergyman!" "That may be," responded Boniface, "but you came here, smoked like a sinner, and ate and drank like a sinner, and slept like a sinner; and now, sir, you shall pay like a sinner."

FIFTY-THREE hundred bills were introduced in the House during the late session, and only 260 were disposed of, which speaks well for the lately abused body. In both houses the number of bills aggregated 6,629, and the joint resolutions numbered 243, the latter being equivalent to acts.

The Senate passed about 240 bills, making the total of bills passed 500, of which the President vetoed the silver bill and a bill to reorganize the Mississippi courts.

During the siege Paris subsisted on horseflesh. Now it lives on strangers.

They were standing at a window. "In looking out doors do you notice how bright is the green of the grass and leaves?" asked an elderly gentleman of a little Danbury girl, whose home he was visiting. "Yes sir." "Why does it appear so much brighter at this time?" he next asked, looking down upon the bright sweet face with tender interest. "Because ma has cleaned house and you can see out better," she said. The elderly gentleman sat down.—Danbury News.

"Did you ever dabble in stocks?" asked a lawyer of a witness who was known to have fled from his native home to this asylum of the free. "Well, yes, I got my foot in 'em once, in the old country," was the reply.

A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But she replied, "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

Letters from Constantinople state that the rinderpest is rapidly carrying off the comparatively few head of cattle in Turkey which have escaped the ravages of war. Thousands of cattle are dying every week in the vilayets of Smyrna and Hudavendighiar; and unless the government promptly adopt and put in force energetic and vigorous measures to prevent the further spread of the contagion, one of the richest sources of the wealth of Turkey will, it is added, infallibly be destroyed. Already meat is becoming scarce in the capital.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FOUR—Choice white, \$5 00@5 25
Medium, 4 75@5 00
Low grades, 3 30@3 75
WHEAT—Extra white, 1 07@1 07 1/2
No. 1 white, 1 02@1 04
Amber, 1 00@1 01
CORN—38@40c per bush.
OATS—27@28 1/2.
BARLEY—\$1 00@1 25 per hd. lbs.
RYE—50@55c per bush.
BEANS—Unpicked, \$ 50@1 00 per bush.
Picked \$1 40@45.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 11@11 1/2c. Medium quality, 10@11c; poor quality unsaleable.
CHEESE—7 @7 1/2c per lb. for new.
EGGS—Fresh 11 1/2@12c.
HAY—\$8 00@11 50 per ton.
HIDES—Green 54@60c; cured, 7@7 1/2c; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salt, 10@11c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c; green calf, 10@11c; cured calf 11@12c; sheep skins, 75@1 50.

HONEY—12 1/2 to 15c.
POTATOES—Old dull at 40 to 45c.; New 2,25 per bbl.
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess \$10 25; to 11 75; Lard, kegs 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4; smoked hams, 10c to 11c. Shoulders 5 1/2 to 6c; Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10 50@11 50 per bbl.
SALT—Saginaw, \$1 05 per bbl.; Onondaga \$1 10; Syracuse dairy, 50c per bush.
WOOD—\$2 75@5 per cord.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

Prices have not improved any, but remain at about last weeks figures. A sale or two of sheep occurred at \$3 25@3 50 per cwt.
Cattle sold at \$2 75@4 40. The latter price was paid for 5 steers averaging 1,250 lbs.

Wool.—Throughout the state wool markets have been remarkably active, the receipts being unusually heavy. Prices being mostly at 30c @ 31c. In a few exceptional cases for very fine lots 32 to 34 cents has been paid, and for combing wools as high as 36 cts. is reported.

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THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only removes from the COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH AND PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured by the USE OF Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING AND LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT WITH THE PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair. Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 80c. and \$1.20.

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